

TO ARCHITECTS.
PROPOSED NEW PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM
FOR BRISTOL.
THE COMMITTEE appointed by the TOWN
COUNCIL of the CITY of BRISTOL HEREBY OFFER
the following PREMIUMS for the Three best PLANS for the
proposed new Building viz.—

For the best Plan, 100*l*.
For the second best Plan, 50*l*.
For the third best Plan, 25*l*.
Such Plans to be accompanied with Specifications and Estimates of
Expense.

In the preparation of the Plans regard must be had to the
following particulars:—
The Building to receive 300 patients, with requisite offices, and
accommodation for resident officers.

The amount to be expended on the Building to be between
15,000*l*. and not exceeding 20,000*l*.
The building material found on the intended site to be used as
much as possible.

The elevation to be of a simple but cheerful character.
The 'Suggestions and Instructions' for Building Lunatic
Asylums, published by the Commissioners in Lunacy, to be, as far
as practicable, complied with.

Each Plan, Specification, and Estimate, to be signed with a
motto, and with a sealed envelope endorsed with such motto, and
containing inside the Architect commencing to be deposited at the Town Clerk's Office, Council House, Bristol, on or
before the 14th February next.

A lithographed copy of the intended site, and copies of the
'Suggestions,' may be obtained upon application to the Town
Clerk's Office.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the best or any
Plan for the said Building.

BRICE and BURGESS,
City Solicitors.

Council House, Bristol, 5th Dec. 1856.

THE HUME MEMORIAL.—The Committee
charged with the duty of raising a Fund for a Memorial
to the late JOSEPH HUME, report that the Subscriptions to
this date amount to 1,416*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

The constant and liberal support which Mr. Hume gave to all measures
conducive to the spread of moral and intellectual improvement, and
his unvarying advocacy of constitutional liberty, lead the
Committee to believe that the Memorial in their endeavour to
raise a fund to do honour to his memory.

Inquiries having been made as to the form which the Memorial
is to assume, the Committee beg to state that the important
point cannot at present be determined, but that it will depend
materially on the amount of the Subscription. It will be of a
useful character in harmony with the life and objects of Mr.
Hume. Before the Memorial is determined on the plan proposed
will be submitted to the subscribers for their opinion.

Trustees:—Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Sir James Duke, Bart.,
M.P., W. Williams, Esq., M.P., Col. Sykes, F.R.S.
Subscriptions are received by Coutts & Co.; Glyn, Mills & Co.;
Grote, Prescott & Co.; Hanson & Co.; Roberts, Curtis & Co.;
Williams, Deacon & Co.; London and Westminster Bank; London
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Post Office Orders to be made payable to J.A. Nicholay, Esq.,
Old Cavendish-street, Marylebone.

FORTESCUE, Chairman.

All communications to be addressed to Earl Fortescue,
Court House, Marylebone, Nov. 21, 1856.

**ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL for FISTULA and
other DISEASES of the RECTUM**, City-road, London.
President.—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.
Chairman.—GEORGE GLAS SANDEMAN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—JOHN GRIFFITH FRITH, Esq.
Treasurer.—John Masterman, Esq., M.P.

Honorary Physician.—John Spurgin, Esq., F.R.C.P.
Honorary Surgeon.—Frederick Salmon, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.
Since the foundation of this Institution 19,000 patients have
received its benefit.

The Hospital is constructed to accommodate upwards of 30 beds,
but the Committee regret to state that the funds are inadequate to
support even the 24 beds now in constant use.

The Charity is supported by Voluntary Contributions, which
are earnestly solicited.

Subscriptions and Donations are received by the Treasurer,
John Masterman, Esq., M.P., 33, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street;
or by the Secretary, Mr. James Fuller Whiskin, at the Hospital,
City-road.
December 8, 1856.

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Taylor & Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

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—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion in the
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TO ADVERTISERS.

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East (Colnaghi's Authentic Series) will be Sold by Auction, no
other opportunity than the present can ever occur of obtaining the
work at a reduction from its original cost. Commisions to pur-
chase at the Sale can be given in the Room. The Exhibition will
begin on Monday, December 3rd, at 10 o'clock in the
Morning till 7 o'clock in the Evening.—Admission Free, on pre-
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To the Army, Navy, Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general.
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Simpson's Seat of War in the East—the series issued in folio by
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universal admiration, as presenting the most perfect pictures of
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world.

In the announcement it is stated that at the time of sale the
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supplying security against any future increase of the work, and
rendering it certain that its value must be greatly augmented by
the scarcity that will naturally occur.
William Simpson, the accomplished and enterprising artist
to whom Messrs. Colnaghi allotted this honourable but perilous
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certain. He was deterred by no danger, he hesitated at no labour
and no peril where knowledge was to be sought. 'Not un-
frequently' writes Sir Richard Airey under fire from our enemy.
"Often by much personal exposure in the carrying out of his task,"
adds the Earl of Lucan; and their evidence is confirmed by that
of those who saw Mr. Simpson wherever duty so called him—
not the duty of the soldier to take part in the actual fight, but the
duty of chronicling, by means of Art, the fortitude and bravery of
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while raising an imperishable monument to the memory of those
who fell.

It is obvious, therefore, that as a great national monument,
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"The brave, who sunk to rest,
By all their country's riches blest"
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it was possible to erect to their memory.

To those who desire to take advantage of the only opportunity
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May be viewed on the day prior, and Catalogues had.

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Catalogues on receipt of two stamps.

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SOUTHGATE & BARRETT have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 22, Fleet-street, London, on MONDAY December 15, and seven following days.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856.

REVIEWS

An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D. Tenth Edition. Revised, corrected, and brought down to the Present Time. Edited by the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D., the Rev. Samuel Davidson, D.D., LL.D., and Samuel Prideaux Tregelles, LL.D. 4 vols. Longman & Co.

Mr. Horne's 'Introduction' has long been considered a standard work on a subject comparatively neglected. Although written nearly half-a-century ago, and in the infancy of Exegetics, it continues to be "an authority" when many more ambitious and more original treatises of a later date are numbered with the dead. It is a book which every fair Biblical scholar has felt himself bound to peruse, and which generally has found a place on his shelves. A complete summary of the state of the question at the time when it first appeared—a calm defence of "orthodox" opinions—and a clear summary of what British and foreign scholars had written on the subject—such were its leading merits. Of course, it lagged behind many more recent manuals. Indeed, it would have been next to impossible to have adapted the work to the changing phases of a science which so rapidly developed without entirely altering the plan and completely re-writing the book. But such as it was, it perfectly answered its purpose. Even the fact that it has passed through ten editions shows that it has hitherto maintained its well-deserved place in British Theological Literature. The venerable author may be congratulated on living to see a work which had originated half-a-century ago keep its hold on the public mind when the aspect of so many questions on which it treats has gradually undergone so many changes.

Under ordinary circumstances, we might have dismissed this revised edition with these general remarks. But in many respects it is an *entirely new* book. The publishers resolved that it should embrace the results of the most recent investigations, and, for this purpose, engaged two well-known Biblical scholars to re-write some parts of it. The undertaking, although difficult, was not wholly impracticable. We wish the execution had been equal to the plan. Some parts might have been more easily revised than others. We refer especially to Biblical Antiquities (Vol. III.), where the present state of our information most loudly called for alteration and improvement. But Vol. I.—containing a general view of the authority, inspiration, &c., of the Bible,—a subject which at present would scarcely be reckoned within the province of a General Introduction,—and Vol. III. were left without much alteration. Vol. II. professes to be wholly new, being written by Dr. Davidson, of Manchester. It bears on the Criticism of the Old Testament, on Biblical Interpretation generally, and on the Special Introductions to the various books which constitute the Old Testament Canon and the Apocrypha. The first part of Vol. IV.—Introduction to the *Textual Criticism* and Study of the New Testament—is by Dr. Tregelles, who has also added editorial notes and additions to the second part of the volume (written by Mr. Horne himself), which furnishes "Introductions to the respective books of the New Testament." Our present criticism will only relate to these new portions of the work.

The first quality in such an undertaking is *unity*. It cannot, indeed, be expected that three honest inquirers should on all subjects entertain

exactly the same views. But it will be expected that substantial harmony and unity exist in the different parts of one work. If Vol. I. contradict Vol. II., manifestly either one or the other of them should have been rejected. Indeed, practically it *must* be rejected, at least by the reader. But a rule apparently so obvious does not appear to have occurred to those who engaged in this revised edition. Like the members of the "happy family," the most contrary opinions live peaceably side by side with each other in different volumes. If, for example, Vol. I. insists, in language as strong as it is possible to use, that the Pentateuch is of Mosaic authorship, Vol. II. adopts a totally different view. In one volume we are told that it "*could not be* the production of later times," for which we have "such a body of evidence as can be adduced for the productions of no ancient profane writer whatever"; but in another volume we are confidently assured that such views will not stand the test of modern investigation! Vol. I. affirms that the Pentateuch "is the undoubted work of Moses," and "has come down to us precisely as it was written" by him; while Vol. II. proves, and that on the very grounds which Vol. I. had elaborately refuted, that only a very small portion was written by Moses himself, the rest by three persons who lived respectively at the time of Joshua, of the Judges, and of the Kings (p. 631), and were not "inspired as writers," but "as teachers or religious men generally" (p. 633). We shall not undertake to say which, or whether any, of these opinions be correct. This would necessarily lead us into theological controversy,—a province into which we may not enter. But, manifestly, Vols. I. and II. cannot both be right; and we submit that, irrespective of the confusion which such contradictions necessarily occasion, it was, to say the least, somewhat unfair to introduce in Mr. Horne's name, and as the second volume of his work, opinions which directly contradict those which he himself expresses in the first part of his Introduction. Of course Mr. Horne may have changed his views, and with this the public would only concern itself so far as to know the fact and its grounds. But of such a change we have no evidence. On the contrary, Mr. Horne in Vol. I. reproduces the opinions advocated in former editions, to be contradicted and, if possible, refuted by Dr. Davidson in Vol. II. The same contrariety runs through a great part of the work. On the authorship of the various books composing the Old Testament canon,—on the subject of inspiration,—on the interpretation of individual passages, such as the first three chapters of Genesis,—on the character and value of Old Testament legislation and religion,—in short, on controvertible subjects (not to speak of many implied differences) Mr. Horne and Mr. Davidson hold in Vols. I. and II. language not only irreconcilable, but really contrary. Now, bating every consideration of propriety, such antagonism in different parts of a work entirely breaks up its unity, and in good measure destroys its value.

In the Preface to Vol. II. Dr. Davidson conveys to the reader the impression that this portion is entirely his own production. Throughout, he speaks of himself as "the author" and "the writer." Not a word of reference to Mr. Horne. But a very cursory comparison of Vol. II. with the corresponding portions of former editions must convince every one that not only the general plan, but its details and a goodly proportion of the materials, are derived from Mr. Horne. Nor do we quite understand on what principle Dr. Davidson has made refer-

ence (at the foot of pages) to authorities. It is commonly understood that such reference indicates no more than that the author has made use of the book to which he appeals, or else that he appeals to it in confirmation or for further details. It would never occur to an ordinary reader that an author had felt himself warranted either to copy or to translate more or less freely from the book to which he refers in a foot-note—unless with the express acknowledgment of inverted commas or other signs of quotation. Yet such is not unfrequently the case with Dr. Davidson. If the reader will, for example, compare chapter xxii. (of the first part in Vol. II.) with the corresponding portions in Eichhorn's Introduction (4th ed. Göttingen, 1823, Vol. II.),—or chapter iii., or the beginning of chapters vii. and viii. (of the second part of the volume) with the corresponding portions in Lowth's 'Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews,' he will be at no loss for instances of what we mean. We might have referred to other works to which Dr. Davidson was indebted, but we forbear. For the curiosity of the thing and to give a specimen of how one *may* quote, we subjoin a paragraph. It will be observed that Dr. Davidson professes to *close* it with a quotation from Lowth. But what if the *whole* paragraph—beginning, middle, and close—is taken from that writer? Perhaps, in such cases, it might have been either as wise to omit the quotation entirely, or as just to extend the benevolent acknowledgment to the whole paragraph. If the whole chapter is examined, it may possibly occur that we might have said more,—

Davidson.

"Much of the Jewish law is employed in discriminating between things clean and unclean; in removing and making atonement for things polluted and proscribed,—under which ceremonies a meaning the most important and sacred is concealed. Among the rest are certain diseases and infirmities of the body, and some customs indifferent in themselves, but important when the reasons are properly ascertained. Accordingly, the sacred poets have recourse to these topics for inquiry, as when they set forth the depravity of the human heart, or censure the corrupt manners of the people, or deplore the abject state of the virgin daughter of Sion, polluted and exposed. (Is. lxiv. 6; i. 5, 6; Ezek. xxxvi. 17; Sam. i. 8, 9, 17; ii. 2.) 'If,' says Lowth, 'we consider these metaphors without any reference to the religion of their authors, they will doubtless appear in some degree disgusting and inelegant; if we refer them to their genuine source, to the peculiar rites of the Hebrews, they will be found wanting neither in force nor in dignity.'"

Lowth (ed. Chadwick, 1847), p. 92.

"Much of the Jewish law is employed in discriminating between things clean and unclean; in removing and making atonement for things polluted or proscribed; and under these ceremonies, as under a veil or covering, a meaning the most important and sacred is concealed [as would be apparent from the nature of them, even if we had not, besides, other clear and explicit authority for this opinion]. Among the rest are certain diseases and infirmities of the body, and some customs evidently in themselves indifferent: these, on a cursory view, seem light and trivial; but when the reasons of them are properly explored they are found to be of considerable importance. We are not to wonder, therefore, if the sacred poets sometimes have recourse to these topics for imagery, even on the most momentous occasions, when they display the general depravity inherent in the human mind (Is. lxiv. 6); or exprobate the corrupt manners of their own people (Is. i. 5, 6, 16; Ezek. xxxvi. 17), or when they deplore the deject state of the Virgin, the daughter of Sion, polluted and exposed (Sam. i. 8, 9, 17; ii. 2). If we consider these metaphors without any reference to the religion of their authors, they will doubtless appear in some degree disgusting and inelegant; if we refer them to their genuine source, to the peculiar rites of the

Hebrews, they will be found wanting neither in force nor in dignity."

Nor is the character of this quotation altered, or the use which Dr. Davidson throughout these chapters makes of Bishop Lowth vindicated, by the fact that the passage in question, and *many others* of the same kind, are mainly if not entirely derived from former editions of the 'Introduction.' For Mr. Horne, in these editions, expressly mentions that he has *abridged* "these observations" from Bishop Lowth, while Dr. Davidson neither acknowledges his obligation to Mr. Horne, nor conveys to the reader any other idea than that,—for example, in the above quotation,—only the last paragraph had been borrowed from Bishop Lowth. Nor can we advise the reader to take it for granted that the authors to whom Dr. Davidson appeals always bear out the opinions which he advocates. If, for example, the appeal to Dr. Tholuck's 'Commentary' at p. 225 of Dr. Davidson's volume were compared with p. 292 of that 'Commentary,' we apprehend our author's rendering would not be found quite correct. At any rate, the passage in question will be understood in a very different sense from that which it conveys to us if it is to bear out Dr. Davidson's appeal. In general, and without venturing on the interdicted ground of Theology, the book contains a good many rash, unfounded, and even erroneous exegetical assertions, for which we have sometimes nothing more than merely the author's word, given in a tone of dogmatism which ill accords with the professions of the Preface. From many of his conclusions we widely differ. Confidence of assertion does not always carry conviction, especially when no better grounds can be assigned for statements which must startle every student of ecclesiastical history than, for example, those set forth at p. 270. We do not, indeed, deny that the book possesses many merits. It displays great erudition and indefatigable industry; it communicates the most recent information on questions which it concerns every Biblical student to know, and for which he would in vain look in other treatises in our language; and it gives a full and accurate statement of the opinions which the author has adopted. But with these merits, the faults which we have pointed out vitiate the book generally, and must induce every cautious student—a quality of primary importance and necessity to every Biblical scholar—to adopt the opinions of the author only with considerable reserve and after very careful re-examination. Of the part performed by Dr. Tregelles, we shall only say, that, although, perhaps, too extensive and exhaustive in its treatment for ordinary readers, it deserves high commendation for the thoroughness and the originality of the investigations which it embodies.

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most graceful and genial poets. Our obduracy in resisting a farewell ceremony has its justification in the closing third of this volume,—from which we shall give two of the new poems.—

The Parish Doctor.

I travel by day, I travel by night,
In the blistering sun, in the drenching rain;
And my only pleasure, in dark or light,
Is to help the poor, in pain.

The Parish Magnificoes pay me—what?
Were it only the money, I would not roam,
But enjoy the little that I have got
By my own fireside, at home.

But hunger, and thirst, and pain, and woe
Entice me on; and they pay me well,
When I beat down the devil Disease, you know
'Tis for that my old age I sell:

I give up my comfort, my crusty wine,
My slippers, my books, and my easy chair,
And go where the paupers starve and pine,
With help. But for this, I swear,

I would split on the fat false bloated men
Who strut on the vestry floor,
And toss 'em their twenty pounds again,
That they squeeze from the parish poor.

Last night,—O God, what a night of cold,
With the wind and the stinging hail!
What a night for a lamb that had left the fold,
And had wandered, weak and pale!

Yet there she was,—on the midnight thrown
By the rascal that bars the gate,
And the lying relieving officer (known
For relieving—the parish rate!).

These knaves, they are high in their masters' books,
Have a sum upon which they draw
To keep up their credit; tho' each one looks
To be sure he's within the law.

But gentleness, kindness, love—that lend
To the gifts of the heart a grace,
They reach not the pauper that has no friend,
They suit not the guardian's place.

Their duty is known;—to keep down the rate,
And the poor within proper bounds,
And to pay (that he may not be too late)
The Doctor with—Twenty pounds!

If the above shows that Time has done nothing to slacken the chords of the singer's lute, the following shows that the old grace of numbers and sweetness of tone have not forsaken the strings:—

From the Lamp.

Feed me with the fragrant oil,
Lest I fade; lest I die!
In my brazen home I toil
From the dusk till morn is nigh,
Lighting thee upon thy way,
So thou mayst not stop or stray.
As thou travellest alone
Through the starry lands unknown,
Or in regions where the streams
Of Poesy rescue the brain
With sweet thoughts nectarian.
Often do I bring thee Dreams,—
Fairy Fancies, that in bands
Hither glide from haunted lands,
Where, in deepest forest shade,
Love is nearest Wisdom laid;
Dreams, that, at the midnight drear,
Thou mayst in the silence hear,—
Sounds of silver trumpets blown,
Or the Viol's richest tone,
Drawn to fine ecstatic length,
By a master-artist's strength.

As a grain, refreshed in need,
Riseth from the buried seed
Into sweet requiting flowers,
Pleasant in the sultry hours;
Feed me now, and in return
I will rise and I will burn,
And will bear thee pleasant light
Through the darkness of the night.

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It is not so with the English Songs of Barry Cornwall: and hence some dozen of them have become as popular as the worst Vauxhall ditty,—not losing thereby their honest and honoured place in literature. Nor less adaptable, and on like grounds of harmony, are Barry Cornwall's Dramatic Scenes and Poems to the painter's uses. They offer sufficient passion, attitude, and scenery, without such high and remote mysticism as makes a 'Lady of Shalott' impossible to be prefigured, and subjects a 'Mariana' to the chance of coming from the easel in the form of that wonderful Yawning Lady in blue, with a dislocated back, to whom Mr. Millais introduced us some years ago. Liberally as the illustrations have been projected, and carefully produced, they are of unequal merit. Mr. Tenniel's Italian figures to 'Ludovico Sforza' and 'The Falcon' are somewhat too Diireresque. One of Mr. Clayton's designs to 'Juan' (the night-piece, with the listening figures of *Olympia* and *Bianca*) is impressive, and this artist is generally earnest in intention: his device for the opening scene of 'Pandemonium' has grandeur. We cannot think that Mr. Dalziel has done justice to *Jeronymo* and *Sylvestra*, in 'The Broken Heart'; his Spanish figures in 'The Temptation' are better. Mr. Edward H. Corbould's visions of 'Seeing and Hearing' are curiously bad: visions of commonplace and conceit. Mr. Birket Foster, who seems to have strength, poetry, and finish at the service of every commission undertaken by him (in this proving himself a real artist), has rarely been more charming than in this volume,—as any one must own who turns to his vignettes of 'Lysander and Lona' and 'Mauvaise Honte.'

Memoirs of the Duke of Ragusa, from 1792 to 1832.—[*Mémoires du Duc de Raguse, &c.*] From the Original MS. of the Author. Vol. II. Paris, Perrotin.

THE second volume of the Ragusa Memoirs is in all respects more interesting than the first. It opens upon a broader scene. It is composed of more brilliant materials. It is more profuse in anecdote, in notable sayings, in the familiar remarks of famous men upon famous events. It is a portrait of Napoleon, drawn by one of his Marshals, by his counsellor and confidential friend. Marmont, writing no longer with the fear of the First Consul or the Emperor before his eyes, repeats his secret conversations, never forgets an incident that will help to prove him to have been as proud as Lucifer, and accuses him as the destroyer of armies and the humiliator of France. Could Napoleon have known what would be the criticisms of Marmont upon his life and character, he would probably have learnt that before no intelligent man whatever could he venture to play a candid or natural part, without raising up against himself a judge and a betrayer. The ambitious soldiers who could not rise without promoting this conqueror to unlimited political power,—the men who became Marshals by his favour, were by no means the least jealous of his contemporaries, or the least hypocritical of his associates. They understood his motives; they knew when he was acting in disguise; they admired his dramatic affectations; and they aided and encouraged him, for they prospered in his ascendancy.

Marmont, commencing the second volume of his personal narrative, reviews the position of the Egyptian army in 1799. He was at Alexandria without money, without supplies, "but with a pestilence and a bombardment." Napoleon was preparing for the expedition into Syria, and Marmont, according to his own account, was panting for the activity of a campaign. He is undeserving of glory who is satisfied with what he has obtained, said Louis the Fourteenth, and

the Marshal concurred; so that the monotony of the Egyptian campaign appeared to him intolerable. Not so to General Menou, who seems to have filled the silken sail of his imagination with breezes from among the gold and damask lights and "citron shadows" of an Eastern Caliphate. He intuitively—perhaps unconsciously—foresaw that a king-maker had been born to France, and with a sort of confident dilatoriness peculiarly Oriental may be said to have planned the ascent of an Arabian throne. He would marry a daughter of the Mussulmans, in order to fix his influence upon the popular mind. Marmont, looking back through the light of thirty years, can afford to be sarcastic on the subject of this scheme:—

Menou selected as his wife the daughter of a miserable bath-keeper of Rosetta; she was neither young nor beautiful, so that it was no entanglement of the passions that had overpowered him; but she was the daughter of a Sheriff, and a descendant of Mohammed. The eccentric ceremonies to which he submitted, the humiliations that were imposed upon him by his new relatives were matter of public notoriety. He chose the name of Abdallah, or the Servant of God.

Napoleon had marched his troops in triumph from El-Arish to Gaiya, and thence to Jaffa, but had been repulsed from St. Jean d'Acre,—and this episode tempts Marmont to undertake the gratuitous task of defending the two crimes of his master's military life, the poisoning of the sick before the Syrian retreat, and the massacre of the prisoners at Jaffa. He sneers in an easy style at "false philanthropy," and justifies the murder of the sick on the ground of humanity, and the massacre of the prisoners on the ground of necessity. "The best thing to do with barbarians who are in the habit of massacring is to kill them."—"War is not a game of children—woe to the conquered!"—"The incendiary ravage of the Palatinate by Louis the Fourteenth was quite another matter; but even that, if it assisted him in gaining his object, was legitimate."—"Such is Marmont, the moralist and the logician! It will be seen that he, too, can flatter the acts of his military chief. But he professes never to pronounce an unconsidered eulogy; and his first remark in praise of Kleber is bestowed on him for having refused the assent of a courtier to Napoleon when it was his duty to speak as a councillor of war. Napoleon was impatient to assault St. Jean d'Acre. He summoned his generals. "The breach is practicable," he said.—"Certainly, the breach is practicable," they replied—all but Kleber, who remained silent. The question was repeated to him. "Certainly, my General, the breach is practicable,—a cat could easily pass through it!" Every one remembers how fatal the enterprise proved.

But Bonaparte was now speculating upon a political campaign in France, and called Marmont to his councils. He had been shut up with Berthier for four hours, reading and talking over the Gazettes. "He called Gantheaume. When I heard him call Gantheaume, I divined his motive, and said, with a smile to Duroc, "It is Vignon he wants." Now Vignon was the person who took care of his carriages and equipages. To Marmont himself Napoleon represented the disastrous state of the government and the army; adding, "Nothing can be done by the incapables who are now at the head of affairs. All is ignorance, stupidity, or corruption among them. It is I, I alone, who have borne the burden. When I am away, all goes wrong." After saying much more, he told Marmont to prepare everything for his departure. "When all is ready, I will come down like a bombshell!"

"It was my duty, and it was my interest," says Marmont, "to execute these orders." Moreover, certain illusions of the heart at-

tracted him to Paris. "I shall relate, in due time, how these illusions were dissipated, and changed into sorrows." On the way home they touched Corsica. Bonaparte never visited his native island again:—

That is not surprising; but it is astonishing that he never did anything for the advantage of his native island, either to enrich or to civilize it. Nor did he ever bestow a benefit on one of its inhabitants; but this was upon principle. I have often heard him say, that to grant a favour to one Corsican was infallibly to offend all the others; and that, not being able to give to all, he never would give to any. Nor did he once in his life forget this convenient doctrine.

—He remembered, perhaps, the ancient apothegm, that he who grants a boon makes one man grateful and ten men discontented.

Arriving in France, Napoleon was enthusiastically received. In Paris his presence excited every species of ambition. He was looked upon as the rising sun; all classes were eager to pay him homage. "A change here is indispensable," he observed to Marmont. "You will see," observed Marmont to Junot, at the Palais Royal, "that, upon his return, he will assume the crown." These Generals and their chief affected the utmost scorn of the Directory. Moulin was, in their sight, a miserable nonentity, and Barras "the personification of corruption," abject, dissolute, and stained by "the vices of modern times added to the vices of antiquity." While negotiating with this man, "Bonaparte had no other object than to inspire him with a fallacious sense of security." Berthier, Murat, Lannes, and Marmont were now actual conspirators. "I was to find out where the military stores, horses, and artillery barracks were, as well as where the officers lodged." Bonaparte, invested by the Council of Elders with the chief military command, took a number of that body into his confidence: 500 persons were let into the secret within forty-eight hours.

Berthier, Lannes, Murat, and I had invited several of our comrades to breakfast. I had eight in a little house which I occupied in the Rue St-Lazare. While we were at breakfast, Duroc arrived, in full uniform, and said to me, "General, Gen. Bonaparte is about to mount his horse. He has sent you orders to join him." In a few words, I explained to my comrades what was going on. My address was spirited and brief. * * Several objected that they had no horses.

Eight horses were ready in Marmont's stable. They joined Bonaparte, who was about to be sworn into his new military dignity.—

He took the oath of that Constitution against which he was about to take up arms, and which he was about to destroy. Sad, painful, and ridiculous formality, so often renewed among us, so withered by vain custom. An oath should be held sacred among men; for it is the only moral tie that can unite them.

So moralizes the soldier who, while this oath was being pronounced, prepared to assist Napoleon in violating it. The same afternoon Napoleon uttered his artificial outburst of patriotic indignation:—

I left France peaceful and triumphant; I find her humiliated and divided. I left numerous and victorious armies; they have been destroyed or conquered. What has become of those 100,000 men, the companions of my labours? They are dead: they have all miserably perished! They who have caused these disasters must no longer mix up their names with the affairs of the State; they should live henceforward in obscurity and oblivion.—This speech [says Marmont] might have been addressed to Bonaparte when, fifteen years later, he assisted at the obsequies of the Empire. But it would not have been with the loss of some hundred thousand men that he would have been reproached, but with the loss of millions, wilfully sacrificed. It was not only the humiliation of the State, but its destruction, that might have been imputed to him; not partial misfortunes only, the result of mistaken acts or of

unskilful conduct, that were then to be deplored, but afflictions accumulated without measure, by a series of mad undertakings.

These are hard words from a Marshal of the Empire, especially as the ruin deplored is attributed to "the fatal influence of flattery and a resolute determination to keep his eyes constantly shut to the truth." But even in his triumphant days, on the 18th Brumaire, Napoleon, says Marmont, stammered and hesitated, and played a part unworthy of his spirit, of his courage, and of his renown. Had the Assembly outlawed him upon the spot, "God only knows what might have happened." But the Councils of the State were surprised; a rumour was got up of an attempt on the great conspirator's life, and Bonaparte slept for the last time at his house in the Rue de La Victoire. The next day he was at the Luxembourg. He was in name First Consul, in reality, Autocrat.

The event at Marengo came to crown his usurpation. The glory of France seemed to revive at the inspiration of the Consulate. The banners captured at Marengo were brought into Paris on the *fête* of the 14th of July, the Consular guard deploying in the Champs de Mars in the midst of the national ceremony, still covered with the blood and dust of the battle, but bright with the illumination of victory. The Memoirs show how theatrically all these tableaux were contrived.

The Marshal has some confessions to offer with reference to the re-establishment of Catholicism in France. By the army in particular this step was very unfavourably viewed:—

Some of my comrades were exceedingly indignant, and though I never went so far as infidelity, though I have even envied persons who entertain sincere beliefs on account of the consolations they derive from them, I shared their angry feelings. * * The first Consul had a long conversation with me on this subject under the great trees of Malmaison. He pointed out to me that France was essentially religious and Catholic, that the only way to be master of the clergy and to direct their influence was to re-establish, organize, and honour them, and provide for their wants. He added—"When this is done, my power in France will be doubled, and I shall have root in the heart of the people."

However, according to Marmont, the First Consul took a lesson in political economy from him, and restricted the holidays of the Church. Then came the great work of the Code, and the war with England.—

It has been frequently debated whether Bonaparte ever seriously intended to undertake the expedition against England. I declare, with assurance and with certainty, *yes*; that expedition was the most ardent desire of his life, and long continued his dearest hope.—But the thin sweep of sea deterred him.

In 1804, when in his thirtieth year, Marmont was appointed to the command of the army at Utrecht, the military narrative leading thence upon the Rhine, to Ulm, to Amstetten, to Leoben and Caldiero. But the main interest of the Memoirs belongs to the events that grouped themselves round the personal career of Napoleon during the short history of the Consulate and the dawn of the Empire. Of the conspiracy of Pichegru, concerning which Bourrienne has so decisive an opinion, the Marshal has little to say. He can shadow no light upon that transaction, he admits,—but he considers himself qualified to charge Bourrienne with falsifying the facts in support of a particular view. Bourrienne, it will be remembered, imputed the whole affair to the instigation of Fouché; but whether or not it was contrived by the agents of that other conspiracy which continually worked at the Luxembourg, it was of the utmost service to Bonaparte. The Memoirs even say:—

The first Consul adroitly availed himself of this conspiracy to hasten the execution of his project of mounting the throne.

He notices but slightly the act which established the Empire; but grows prolix on the subject of the creation of Marshals which immediately took place.

Every one in command of a *corps d'armée* was made a Marshal, except myself.

But there was some consolation for Marmont. It was more pleasant to be Marmont, and to hear people say *Why is he not a Marshal?* than to be Bessières and to hear them ask *Why is he one?* Moreover, the Emperor himself addressed him with these words:—

If Bessières had not been nominated on this occasion, there would never have been another opportunity; you have been passed over, but you will only be the greater when your elevation comes as the reward of your achievements. * * This was language which went straight to my heart.

The 2nd of December, 1804, was not a day of unqualified degradation for France. The man who then seized upon the throne was at least a hero, identified with the glory of the nation. The crown was placed upon his head in the midst of a scene of magnificence by which the army and the populace were dazzled; but Marmont was galled by disappointed vanity.—

My comrades were Marshals, my successor in the command of the artillery was a grand officer of the Empire, and I was nothing of the sort. I might, indeed, have seated myself among the Councillors of State, but a civil costume would have displeased me.

He, therefore, took his place in the crowd of general officers, and soon afterwards was consoled by a message appointing him Colonel-General of Chasseurs—so he, too, was now an imperial grand officer! And Napoleon? He was Emperor, and dissatisfied! So, at least, reported Decrès to Marmont. Decrès was Minister of Marine, and Napoleon, on the day after the coronation, said to him:—

"I have come too late; men are now too clear-sighted; there is no longer anything grand to be done."—"What! sire," said Decrès. "To me your destiny seems brilliant enough. What could be more grand than to occupy the first throne in the world after having been nothing but an artillery officer."—"Yes," Napoleon answered, "my career is a fine one, I admit. I have made a pretty way for myself, but how different it would have been in antiquity! Look at Alexander after conquering Asia, and declaring himself to be the son of Jove,—why, with the exception of Olympias, and Aristotle, and a few pedants of Athens, all the world believed it. But as for me, if I were to announce myself to-day to be son of the eternal Father, and were to return him public thanks for that title, there is not a fishwoman who would not hiss as I went by. People know too much; there is no longer anything grand to be done."

As Marshal Marmont observes, "all comment would be superfluous." Affecting as he did to despise his mortal dignity, the Emperor was, nevertheless, jealous lest it should ever pass into the hands of his brother Jerome. He offered to make him King of Italy on condition that he should pledge himself never to claim the Imperial crown—a singular stipulation, considering that he afterwards named him his first heir in default of legitimate issue.

These selections will prepare the reader for a volume of light personal history, mingled with pictures of the Imperial campaigns, and of the conspiracies by which a great soldier was enabled to convert his sword into a sceptre. The book is worth studying if only for the sake of the curious reflections cast by Marmont upon the character and motives of Napoleon.

Cockrem's Tourists' Guide to Torquay and its Neighbourhood. Torquay, Cockrem; London, Simpkin & Co.

It was the observation of Keats that, in Devonshire, the people lived throughout the year "under hatches." This rainy quality is also ascribed to Pisa, and it was confirmed by a remarkably

acute French traveller who quitted that city after a wet week, and who, on returning, subsequent to an absence of five years, found it *still* raining: "Il pleuvait quand je suis parti, il y a cinq ans, et voilà qu'il pleut encore." This latter traveller treated of Pisa as many have of Torquay;—touching which circumstance the author of the lively 'Guide' before us says that "it is unfortunate that so many of the writers on the climate of Torquay have either not resided at all on the spot, or if they have done so, it has only been for a short period during the winter or spring." Such incompetent judges are apt to believe that, because Torquay is warm during the winter, it must be intolerably hot during summer,—almost as insufferably so as that Indian district mentioned in Ferrier's 'Caravan Journey,' where the rocks are too hot even at midnight to allow of the hand being placed on them without scorching, and where leaden bullets dissolve in the soldiers' pouches at mid-day! Mr. Cockrem stoutly asserts the temperate beauty of a Torquay summer, but he admits the correctness of the assertion which alludes to the "soaking" which Devonshire receives during the year. He is on Dartmoor when the solemn showers descend, but he receives them with an appropriate old local song, to wit:—

The west wind always brings wet weather,
The east wind wet and cold together,
The south wind surely brings us rain,
The north wind blows it back again.

Thus, however the wind varies in Devonshire, the weather seems to be much the same; but there is compensation in all things; and, as the author justly remarks, "to these frequent rains, constantly feeding the rivers, we owe the matchless tints of the Devonshire woodland scenery, and the exquisite green of the meadows." Thus, we have a charming county, and of its numerous pleasant localities few perhaps can boast of more beauty than that over which Mr. Cockrem is our guide.

Ancient as Tormoham may be, Torquay is but of comparatively recent origin. If Bellona had not happened to have tarried there awhile, the Goddess of Health might yet have lacked votaries there, and *M.D.'s* would not there have found their auriferous "diggings" in the lungs of the infirm and the fanciful.—

"During the last French war the Channel fleet commanded by Lord St. Vincent, made Torbay its principal station, while the Admiral himself passed much of his time at Torre-Abbey. The wives and families of some of the naval officers of the fleet came to the coast in order to be near them, and for their accommodation a few lodging-houses were erected. The great mildness of the climate, its equability, and the sheltered situation of the bay, together with the extreme beauty of the neighbourhood, became known through the means of these accidental founders of the prosperity of Torquay, and other families, especially those whose members were affected with delicacy of lungs or chest, came here in order to avail themselves of these advantages."

For those who are sound of lungs and strong of limb, unwearied by walking, climbing, sight-seeing, sketching, and note-making, this little volume has been chiefly composed. The wayfarer will, thereby, be the better enabled to contemplate great beauties and great contrasts. Although the pride of Torre Abbey has passed away, and Abbots with uneasy tempers are no longer accused of chopping off the heads of dissentient canons, there are still monks to be heard of at Lord Clifford's, and "at the head of Anstey's Cove, near the Babbicombe Road, a handsome villa, called Bishopstowe, built in the Italian style, has been erected by the Bishop of Exeter." Here, probably, the "good old rule, the simple plan," by which the monks of Torre Abbey were poorly clothed and humbly fed,

does not obtain; and, indeed, as cleanliness is next to godliness, and strength is needful for every sort of labour, we do not see that the Torre Premonstratensians of seven or eight centuries ago were any the better qualified for their vocation by altogether abstaining from the use of clean linen and Dartmoor mutton, or indeed of meat generally. The Abbey has its legends, we may note, of a post-reformation date, *ex. gr.*—

"It is said that on the destruction of the Spanish Armada, a number of prisoners were taken, and shut up in this barn, where they were entirely neglected by their barbarous conquerors, many of them dying of their wounds, and a still greater number perishing from starvation."

Among the contrasts to which we have alluded, not the least striking, perhaps, will be found in "the ivy-covered ruins of a magnificent palace belonging to the Bishops of Exeter" (of the by-gone days, and near Paignton Church), as contrasted with the *Italian villa*, from which the present bishop occasionally rules his diocese at Bishopstowe. A reflecting man will, probably, turn away with the conviction that mansions undergo more complete mutation than the minds and the principles of men by whom they have been inhabited. The men and dwelling-places of Dartmouth have, perhaps, undergone as little variation as anything in the county since Prince's time, who said of the houses that, "as you pass on the water, they seem pensile, and to hang along in rows, like galleys in an apothecary's shop." This hardly affords a picturesque idea of a town the port of which was once of such consequence that "the fleet destined to convey the army of the Crusaders to the Holy Land assembled there in 1190." We seem to be carried back to even earlier dates than this last, when we are told of the "great central morass" in the vicinity, that it is not to be explored without a guide, and that "a search after the sources of the Dart, the Tavy, the Teign, and the Taw might be as dangerous and far less glorious than an attempt to discover the sources of the Nile or Niger." Wistman's Wood, too, near Lidford, brings us again in close connexion with olden times. When other woods were burnt or otherwise destroyed, in order to get rid of the wolves, this one was spared, "probably from the difficulty of access to it," and it is believed "to have been one of the last retreats of the Druids," in the time of their persecution at the hands of those who considered themselves more orthodox in their religious sentiments.

A Lidford prison would have made John Howard shudder, and Lidford law seems to have had a close resemblance to that of Jedburgh.—

"It was one of the principal Stannary towns of Devon, and within the castle was the prison for offenders against the Stannary laws. This prison is described in 1512 as 'one of the most heinous, contagious, and detestable places in the realm.' Browne, in one of his poems in James 1st's time, says—

To lie therein one night 'tis guest,
'Twere better to be stoned and preest
Or hang'd,—now choose you whether.

To 'hang first and try afterwards' was the fundamental maxim of Lidford law, as we find it recorded in the same quaint composition—

I've often heard of Lydford Law,
Where in the morn they hang and draw
And sit in judgment after;
At first I wondered at it much,
But since I've found the matter such
That it deserves no laughter.

It is also said that the proverb of 'Lidford Law' came from 'the strange acts of tyranny committed by Sir Richard Grenville, when governor of the castle.' Judge Jeffries also presided as judge at Lidford. His ghost, in the shape of a black pig, visits the Court-room in which his cruel decisions

were given, even to this day, if the tales of the country people are to be believed."

Brixham has pleasanter memories than Liddford, for it was there that William of Orange, before landing, asked the people "if he was welcome?" To this they replied that they should first like to know his business,—which, having heard, they informed him that he was welcome! Thus the glorious Revolution was moved a step forward by the gracious permission of the Brixham trawlers. The memory of this is worth a dozen such things as the buff coat of Charles the Second, a relic of his residence at Nethway House; and it is better worth cherishing than the compliment of the captive Napoleon, when the Bellerophon lay in Tor Bay, and he compared the view with that of Porto Ferrajo!

The name of Tor Bay reminds us that in some of the local names, especially of the Tors, the author finds traces of a heathen worship. All the heathens and barbarians, however, were not of the most remote periods. Thus, in Torre Church, there were many "coats-of-arms, among which were those of the Pole, Ridgway, Coplestone, Seymour, Dennis, Southcote, and Cary families, but these were destroyed by the removal of a gallery in 1830." We have a more flagrant act of barbarism noticed in connexion with Paignton Church, where, we are told, "there is a stone skeleton in a niche in the wall, nearly concealed, and partly destroyed by a pew!" And again, at Totnes, "after the small room over the porch [of the church] was destroyed by lightning, the contents of the long-forgotten apartment were then discovered to be two chests, containing various records belonging to the church. . . These venerable chests have been sold, and as far as we can learn, the records have been destroyed." Such barbarism should not have been committed in a district rich in noble names. Among these we may notice the Carys, whom genealogical adulation has traced to Carinus, son of the Emperor Carus. Not less noble were the Pomeroyes and the Comptons. Scarcely less dignified, and far more useful, were the Gilberts, chief of whom was the gallant sailor, Sir Humphrey, whose mother became, by a second marriage, the mother of Sir Walter Raleigh. The Gilberts were a race of sailors, down to the period of Joseph Gilbert, who accompanied Cook as an astronomical assistant, and whose descent was the least thing he had to boast of. With a taste of the quality of the old Pomeroyes, we leave this volume to the tourists. The extract refers to Sir Henry Pomeroy.—

"This powerful baron warmly espoused the cause of Prince John, in the commotions excited by him against the authority of his brother King Richard I. then in the Holy Land. On the redemption of King Richard from his captivity in Germany, the Baron of Berry-Pomeroy retired to his own feudal castle. Shortly afterwards a serjeant-at-arms of King Richard came to Berry Castle, where he was welcomed and nobly entertained for several days, at the end of which, at his departure, he suddenly displayed his writ, and arrested Sir Henry Pomeroy as a traitor, and summoned him to appear before the King to answer for a capital crime. Sir Henry immediately drew his dagger and stabbed the unfortunate messenger to the heart, after which, knowing that he could never obtain pardon for such a deed from the sovereign, he fled to the Castle of Tregony in Cornwall, which belonged to him, and fortified it, raising there the standard of revolt, in favour of Prince John. He advanced from thence with a body of retainers towards St. Michael's Mount, and disguising himself and his followers in the dresses of Benedictine Monks, was received by the Prior and brethren as a friend. As soon as the whole party had entered the monastery, Sir Henry threw off his disguise and with his party took possession of the place in the name of Prince John, turned out the credulous

Monks, and fortified the monastery. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Sheriff of Cornwall besieged the contumacious baron in this stronghold, and finding it impossible to resist forces so superior to his own, Sir Henry Pomeroy committed suicide, by bleeding himself to death, not forgetting however to make amends for his sacrilegious expulsion of the Monks of St. Michael's, by bequeathing a portion of his property to the establishment so summarily converted into a fortress."

The 'Dictionnaire Universel' describes "Touriste" as meaning "*Voyageur Anglais*," and to such of the class as are wending to Torquay we commend this useful companion.

How to Learn and What to Learn. By James Booth, LL.D. Bell & Daldy.

The Examination Papers of the Society of Arts, June, 1856. Same Publishers.

THE public is at present under the influence of a mania for examining everybody by written answers to printed questions. Right or wrong, the thing is a mania. It may prove a useful mania, if properly exercised and controlled; or it may turn our young generation into stuffed knowledge-boxes, with not a thing in their heads fit for use. And this last it will assuredly do, if the character of the questions asked, by which the character of the preparatory study is determined, do not undergo a change. The University of Cambridge is the parent of the examination-paper, a list of miscellaneous questions, the answering of which requires book-knowledge positively remembered, rather than habits of useful learning ready to be shown. At Cambridge subjects are *got up to be written out*; by many they are *crammed*, by some they are understood. The coach, by a curious mixture of metaphors, crams the aspirant for a degree: a "coach" is a private tutor. The young men, who see clearly enough the distinction between examination training and useful preparation for intellectual life, have invented these terms, and more too. In many of the colleges the training is directed at the examinations, and the examinations only, in the most barefaced manner. We could name one college in which the abbreviations of writing which will pass the examiners are more inculcated by the tutors than the first principles of the subjects taught, and the means of avoiding the fallacies to which beginners are most prone.

The wiser heads of the University are aware of the mischief, and do what they can to stop it: but they are carried away by the current, and at best are but rowing four miles an hour against a flow of six. In the mean time the Government, and the public in general, impressed with the advantage of making good education the passport to success in life, have instituted competitive trials of various kinds, and have taken the *cram-paper* as the true mode of attaining the end, without much inquiry into its character and effects. Some of the papers we have seen have out-Cambridged Cambridge, and have attained such a height of absurdity that we must wait for more from the same quarters before we can say whether they are to be surpassed.

The Society of Arts has fallen into the fashion, and has constructed examinations for the public in general, with certificates of proficiency as the reward of a good display. Dr. Booth's lectures were among the forerunners and announcers of this part of the system. We cannot discuss them at length; they contain many good notions, and are fit to herald a good plan of proceeding. Of the examination papers themselves, it is but fair to say that they do not present exaggerated specimens of the defects we have mentioned, though they partake of the evils of the *knowledge-box* plan. The Society has had the sense to

point out books which they recommend,—and by this means some little idea may be formed of the reading required, and the necessity for cramming from all quarters on speculation is avoided.

Among the especial defects of this set of papers we may mention the following. In arithmetic there is too much repetition of the same sort of *sums*,—and not a single question tending to elicit whether the student has or has not any command over the principles. The same may be said of the algebra. In geography there is too much *cram*: what student can be expected to separate the *six* largest towns in the United States from the rest, except by special rote for the examination? And of what use is it to know that — contains twenty people more than * * *? In English History there are many vague questions. For example: "At what periods in English History have the mercantile classes most developed themselves, and what causes have led to that development." "That development," we suppose, is a misprint for "their development"; but what is meant by a mercantile class developing itself? Again, "Describe the feelings of the English in regard to the Church at the accession of Henry the Eighth." Who can describe their feeling without the special learning of a Lingard or a Froude? And as, with the learning, the two writers named would assert exactly the opposite of each other in regard to the feeling of the English towards the Church, how is the member of a Mechanics' Institute, without the special learning, to describe such a thing satisfactorily? And again, "In what respects did the settlement of affairs at the Restoration leave the controverted questions undecided?" The controverted questions! In English Literature, we have "With what objects of human inquiry has English literature been mainly concerned? What causes have fostered this influence?" What are these objects with which English literature has been mainly concerned? Has it been mainly concerned with a few only? Do causes *foster*? Do causes *foster influences*? Is a main concern with an object an influence? If not, what is meant? Here is a little paper of questions for the proposer of the original question.

The Society of Arts might do much good by trying at a mode of examination which should find out, not what the aspirant has learnt up, but how far he has profited. Minute acquaintance with mere details of fact in history or literature is good when properly gained: it is then a derivation from better things,—a consequence of attention well directed. But when this minute knowledge, to be served up at a moment's notice, is the staple of a paper of questions, the knowledge is sure to be acquired in a way which keeps out the better things, and directs the attention to useless objects.

The Life and Correspondence of Major-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. By John William Kaye. 2 vols. Smith, Elder & Co.

It would be difficult to select a career which furnishes a more instructive lesson, or a happier augury to the young aspirant after civil and military honours, than that of the man whose acts are chronicled in the book before us. Few men have achieved so much success in so many of the paths to fame. Whether we think of Malcolm as overawing, by his gallant bearing, the mutinous battalions of Meer Allum—or winning, by his noble presence and buoyant spirits, the smiles and friendship of the cold Persian Shah—or, by wise measures and indefatigable energy, restoring peace and security to the war-wasted plains of Rájputána—or waving on the attacking columns at the bloody field of Mehidpur—or spending golden hours of literary

enjoyment and social ease in the circle of his home,—in every scene he was admirable. Few men that have risen to great distinction have entered on their struggle of life with less educational training or narrower means than Malcolm. In these respects almost every young officer of the present day has an advantage,—the importance of which it is difficult to over-estimate. When Malcolm landed in India he was a boy of fourteen—a mere child, who, but for Her Majesty's commission, would have been still under the ferule of the schoolmaster. The pay of a subaltern was at that period a pittance barely sufficient for the necessities of life. Accordingly, there was a time when the future Governor of Bombay found it difficult to procure a meal, and was often indebted to the liberality of an old woman of the bazaar for the means of satisfying his hunger. Under the pressure of debt, hunger, and privation, a less elastic spirit might have been broken. Malcolm rose; but it took years to place him in as eligible a position as young officers now occupy on starting. Nor were his talents of a character to discourage those who might otherwise hope to emulate his successes. In this point we differ from the author of the Memoir. Mr. Kaye has selected from a mass of material the papers which were requisite to illustrate the character he had to describe. Yet there are traits which would lead us to abate somewhat of the lofty estimate formed of that character by the biographer. What those traits are will presently be indicated.

John, fourth son of the unlucky farmer George Malcolm and Margaret, sister of Sir T. Pasley, was born at Burnfoot, in the parish of Westerkirk, in Dumfriesshire, on the 2nd of May, 1769, the day after the birth of the Duke of Wellington, of whom he was destined to be a close follower in many things. He had nine brothers and seven sisters,—and seems to have taken the lead among them in all boyish mischief. Archibald Graham, the Westerkirk schoolmaster, used to say whenever any mischievous trick was played, "Jock's at the bottom of it." In after years, when Sir John published his 'History of Persia,' he sent a copy to the *Dominie*, with "Jock's at the bottom of it" on the fly-leaf. George Malcolm, the father, became unfortunate in business, failed, and his little property was sold. It was then that Governor Johnstone, a brother of John Johnstone of Alva, whose tenant George Malcolm had been, offered to procure a cadetship for Jack. A year passed before any steps could be taken to accept this proposal; but in July, 1781, Mr. John Pasley, the lad's maternal uncle, then on a visit at Burnfoot, received charge of Jack, and took him to London. "So mere a child was he that on the morning of his departure, when the old nurse was combing his hair, she said to him, 'Now Jock, my mon, be sure when you are awa' ye kaim your head and keep your face clean; if ye dinna, ye'll just be sent hame agin.'—'Tut, woman,' was the answer, 'ye're aye sae feared; ye'll see if I were awa' among strangers, I'll just do weel aneugh.' Those words were an earnest of the spirit that characterized the man. At the close of the year, the lad was taken to the India House to pass for his appointment, but his extreme youth rendered it doubtful whether he would not be rejected. A prompt answer, however, carried him through the ordeal. One of the Directors, noticing his childish appearance, said to him, "Why, my little man, what would you do if you were to meet Hyder Ali?"—"Do, Sir," said the young aspirant, "I would out with my sword and cut off his head."—"You will do," was the rejoinder, "let him pass." Malcolm's first commission was dated October 7, 1781, he being then in his

twelfth year. He remained, however, a year longer in England, and his time was profitably spent under the tuition of a Mr. Allen. On the 16th of April, 1783, he landed at Madras, and was sent first to Vellore. The English were then at war with Tippee, with whom on the 11th of May, 1784, peace was signed,—and soon after Major, afterwards Sir Thomas Dallas, who commanded the escort of our commissioners at Seringapatam, was sent to conduct to our territory a party of English officers, the survivors of Tippee's cruelties to his prisoners. Two companies of sepoy were despatched from the British frontier to meet them,—with this detachment a bright-faced, healthy English boy rode upon a rough pony to join Dallas. Dallas asked him after his commanding officer:—"I am the commanding officer," said young Malcolm, for it was he who had been thus despatched on his first service. "Amid something of pride on one side and amusement on the other, a friendship was formed between the two, which nothing but death terminated. Dallas, who lived to a green old age, survived to see the bright-faced English boy grow into one of the most distinguished officers of his day."

The early part of Malcolm's career presented, as has been said, difficulties which served to discipline his character. He was in debt, and it was not till 1788 that the dawn of better things commenced. In that year he was at Masulipatam, where his elder brother, Robert, was Company's agent. To the judicious management of this brother he seems to have owed much, and having succeeded in obtaining the adjutancy of a wing of his regiment, he freed himself from his embarrassments by his own unassisted efforts. In 1790 war broke out again with Tippee, and Malcolm's corps was sent to co-operate with the army of our ally, the Nizam.

Sir John Kennaway was then Resident at the Nizam's court. Malcolm was so fortunate as to be patronized by him, and becoming intimate with several members of the diplomatic corps, his ambition was excited to obtain employment in a line which offered such splendid advantages. This was the turning point in Malcolm's career. He had till then been distinguished only as a crack shot and rider, while his mirthful propensities made him known as "Boy Malcolm." He now engaged in the study of the languages, especially Persian, and sought in other ways to qualify himself for the duties of a political officer. At this time a singular circumstance occurred to him, which we give in the words of our author:—

"He was, in a word, preparing himself to graduate in the school of diplomacy, eager for an opening whereby he might obtain admission even to the lowest class. And it was not long before such an opening seemed to present itself. Referring to this period of his life, Sir John Malcolm, in after years, used to relate that a vacancy having occurred in one of the diplomatic circles of Southern India, he was prompt to make application for the post; but was anticipated by a quarter of an hour. As he entered the great man's tent to prefer his petition, he met, issuing from it, a young officer upon whom the appointment had been conferred. He was told, that if he had called a little sooner, the assistantship should have been his. Thus he lost it; and so bitter was his disappointment, that on returning to his tent he threw himself down and wept with very grief and vexation. But the loss, though he knew it not, was great gain to him. It was nothing less than the gain of his life. The officer who had anticipated him had no sooner proceeded to the scene of his new duties, than he was murdered in open court. It was not the man, but the office-bearer—the representative of the English Conqueror—who had been marked out as the victim: so Malcolm, had he been suffered, in this instance, to shape his own course, and to succeed in his own way, would have perished miserably at the very threshold of his diplomatic career. This lesson

was not thrown away. It was often dwelt upon in after years, gratefully and reverentially, and impressed with becoming fervour on his children. He whose ways are not our ways had mercifully vouchsafed to preserve him, turning the apparent failure into a bountiful deliverance, and teaching him the folly of human repinings."

In 1792, when at Seringapatam, Malcolm was appointed Persian interpreter to the detachment serving with the Nizam, and remained ever after on the staff. Ill health compelled him in 1794 to embark for England. During his furlough he was principally occupied with the subject dear to his heart, the re-organization of the Indian army. Indian officers had then many just grounds of complaint. They could not rise above the rank of Colonel; there were no retiring pensions; no pay for officers on sick-leave to Europe. Malcolm was an earnest advocate for the redress of these grievances, and published an able letter in the *North Briton*, which drew upon him the notice of Mr. Dundas, then President of the Board of Control. On the 14th of May, 1795, he sailed again for India as secretary to Sir Alured Clarke, Commander-in-Chief at Madras. Arriving at the Cape on the 3rd of September, he assisted in the reduction of the place under General Craig, and reached Madras in the cold season of 1795-96. Next year Sir A. Clarke was transferred to the command of the Bengal army, but General Harris, his successor, continued Malcolm in the military secretaryship. He was soon, however, to return to the line most fitted to display his abilities. On September the 10th, 1798, he was appointed Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad by Lord Wellesley, whose attention he had attracted by some able papers on the Native States which he had submitted to his Lordship's notice. There was then a powerful force under French officers at Hyderabad, amounting to 14,000 men. Raymond, their general, died on the 25th of March, 1798, and the Nizam undertook to disband his battalions; but the greater number of the regiments, clamouring for their arrears of pay, on hearing the order for their disbandment, broke into open mutiny, and seized their officers. Malcolm was sent to bring them to reason, but remonstrated in vain, and was in considerable danger, when some men who had belonged to his own company in the 29th regiment, but had deserted to the French corps, recognized him. He had been kind to them in former days, and in requital they now rescued him from the infuriated mob. It was now necessary to surround the mutinous battalions, and to Malcolm was allotted the command of 1,500 horse, part of the troops engaged in this duty. Seeing that resistance was useless, the malecontents submitted. They laid down their arms, and thus, in a few hours, this formidable body was dispersed. Malcolm shared with Kirkpatrick, the Resident, in the credit of the achievement, and was deputed to carry the captured colours to Lord Wellesley, with whom he soon became a favourite. In the final campaign against Tippee, and the capture of Seringapatam, Malcolm bore a conspicuous part. He was deputed to act as political officer with the Nizam's troops under Meer Allum. In this force were many sepoy of the old French corps. Malcolm had suggested the appointment of European officers to the command of the battalions. On this the sepoy, with a return of their old mutinous spirit; threatened to march back to Hyderabad with all their guns, arms, and munitions. In this alarming conjuncture, Malcolm's determined bearing quelled the mutiny, and at Meer Allum's request he took command of the entire infantry force. It was subsequently considered expedient to attach a European regiment to the Nizam's force, and the regiment chosen for that purpose was the

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33rd, commanded by Arthur Wellesley. Here began Malcolm's acquaintance with that illustrious man,—an acquaintance which soon ripened into a friendship terminated only by death. To the Commission appointed to settle the Mysore Government, and of which General Harris, Col. Wellesley, Kirkpatrick, and Close, were members, Malcolm was appointed first secretary, Capt. Thomas Munro being second.

Over the mission to Persia which soon followed we desire to pass lightly. It originated in a groundless alarm of an Afghan invasion,—was designed to counteract the impossible schemes of the French,—and ended in a treaty which cost a vast sum and was utterly valueless. He left Hyderabad on the 1st of November; and a parting anecdote he gives of the Nizam in a letter to Lady Clive deserves transcription.

"I will conclude this letter," wrote Malcolm, "by relating an anecdote connected with this projected edifice (the Residency at Hyderabad) that will satisfy you the Princes of the East do not lose much of their valuable time in the study of geography. Major Kirkpatrick, the Resident at this Court, wished to obtain a grant of two or three fields to erect this structure upon. He requested the engineer of the English force stationed at Hyderabad to make an exact survey of the spot, and when this was finished upon a large sheet he carried it to the Durbar, and, showing it to the Nizam, requested he would give the English Government a grant of the ground. The Prince, after gravely examining the survey, said he was sorry he could not comply with the request. When the Resident was retiring, not a little disconcerted at the refusal of a favour which he deemed so trifling, Meer Alum (the Minister) said to him with a smile, 'Do not be annoyed. You frightened the Nizam with the size of the plan you showed him. Your fields were almost as large as any of the maps of his kingdom he had yet seen. No wonder,' said the Meer, laughing, 'he did not like to make such a cession. Make a survey upon a reduced scale, and the difficulty will vanish.' The Resident could hardly believe this would be the case. But when, at his next interview, he presented the same plan upon a small card, the ready and cheerful assent of the Prince satisfied him that the Meer had been quite correct in his guess at the cause of his former failure."

We are tempted to insert, also, an adventure which befell him on his road from Poonah to Bombay, as descriptive of the justice of native rulers, as the anecdote just quoted is of their intelligence.

"From Compouilly," wrote John Malcolm to Lady Clive, "I marched to Panwell, a distance of twenty-four miles. When I had proceeded two or three miles I came up with a small guard of armed men belonging to the Poonah Government, who were carrying a young man, with his hands bound, along the road. I asked them who the prisoner was, and where they were going. The commander of the guard said that they were going about a mile further, to a spot where a robbery and murder had recently been committed. 'And when there,' he added, 'I shall cut this man's head off.'—'Is he the murderer?' I asked. 'No,' said the man, 'Nor does he, I believe, know anything about it. But he belongs to the country of the Siddee' (pointing to a province in the vicinity which is still held by the descendants of the former admirals of the Mogul Emperor), 'from which the murderers, we well know, came; and we have orders, whenever an occurrence of this nature happens, to proceed into that country and to seize and put to death the first male, who has arrived at years of maturity, that we meet. This youth,' he concluded, 'was taken yesterday, and must suffer to-day.' On my expressing my astonishment and horror at a proceeding in which the innocent was doomed to suffer for the guilty, he said that that was not his business; he only obeyed orders. 'But,' he continued, 'I believe it is a very good plan. First, because it was adopted by Nanah Farnavese, who was a wise man; and secondly, because I am old enough to recollect when no year ever passed without twenty or thirty murders and robberies on this road;

and all by gangs from the Siddee's country. Now they are quite rare; not above four or five within these twelve or fifteen years, which is the period this custom has been established.' As we were conversing we reached the spot fixed for the execution. The guards halted and began to smoke their *hubble-bubbles*, or pipes. The prisoner's hands were untied, and he took a pipe along with them, with much apparent unconcern. Indeed, his whole conduct marked indifference to his fate. After he had smoked, his hands were tied behind his back as before; he was taken a few yards from the road, and desired to kneel. The executioner, who stood beside him, grasping a straight two-edged sword with both hands, called out to him, 'Bend your head.' The man did as desired, and by a most dexterous blow it was severed from his body. The trunk sprang upright, and fell backwards. A rope was then tied round the heels of the dead body, and it was hung up, on a low tree, for the terror of others. After this was done, the guard sat down, smoked another hubble-bubble, and then returned to the ghaut."

Malcolm reached Bishire on the 1st of February 1800, and did not arrive at Tehran till the 16th of December. He was most favourably received by the Shah, and was popular with all Persians. His inexhaustible flow of spirits and conversation, his *bonhomie* and noble figure were sure to impress that people. It is surprising, however, that it did not seem to occur to him how utterly useless a treaty must be with so perfidious a race. In his dealings with Persia the address of Malcolm seems more conspicuous than his statesmanship. Malcolm returned to Bombay on the 13th of May 1801, and was soon after appointed acting private secretary to the Governor-General, in the room of Henry Wellesley. But Malcolm's life was a life of missions. He was next despatched to Madras, to persuade Lord Clive to remain at his post. Then followed the unfortunate death of Hadjee Khalil Khan, the Persian Envoy at Bombay. He was shot while endeavouring to quell a tumult between his own retainers and his sepoy guard of honour. The event, though doubtless to be deplored, seems to have caused an uncalculated excitement throughout India. Malcolm was ordered to Bombay, and addressed himself to the task of conciling with and conciliating the Shah. In point of fact, however, the death of the ambassador was little regarded in Persia. He was a man of no consideration, whose appointment was but a poor compliment to the Government of India, and his family were so well satisfied by our money payments that it is probable Persia would have joyfully furnished an ambassador yearly to be killed at such a rate.

The war of 1803-4 followed, in which Arthur Wellesley first made himself a great name. Malcolm always regretted that he was denied a share in the glories of Assaye. On the 30th of December 1803 Malcolm concluded a treaty with Dowlut Rao Sindiah, which narrowly escaped the rejection of Lord Wellesley. Then followed what is termed the Gwalior controversy. Malcolm restored the fortress of Gwalior and Gohud to Sindiah, by which he incurred the displeasure of the Governor-General. It is not requisite here to enter into the merits of the case; but it will suffice to say that Mr. Kaye has shown Malcolm to have been at least innocent of disobedience and presumption.

We shall not minutely detail the course of Malcolm's career further, for it will be evident that to do so would be to make a summary of Anglo-Indian History during his life. In all the most important transactions of the State he was concerned; and in some, particularly military matters, he covered himself with glory. In the struggle with Holkar in 1817, for example, his courage and coolness in action and

his activity in pursuit of the enemy cannot be too much praised. But viewing him as a statesman we do not entirely concur with Mr. Kaye in the too unqualified commendation he bestows upon him. A statesman of large views would surely have advised his government against those vain and extravagant Persian embassies which led to nothing but a copious effusion of bombast and a ruinous expense. The disgraceful spectacle of a contest between the Crown ambassador and the envoy of the Governor-General would thus have been avoided, and the unlucky mission of Hadjee Khalil and his miserable death, with all its humiliating results, would not have occurred. In point of fact Malcolm's eagerness for distinction often blinded his judgment. Hence the stress he laid upon the election of a new government in Central India, and his subsequent persistence in recommending the attachment of that territory to the Presidency of Bombay,—of which the former project may be characterized as premature, the latter as unnecessary, if not altogether inexpedient. Hence, too, his undignified canvassing for the government of Bombay, and his want of tact, not to give it a harsher name, in pressing for a provisional appointment as Governor-General when he had at last with such difficulty and after such slights obtained a minor presidency. The letter from Malcolm to the Duke of Wellington, at page 479 of Vol. II., and the Duke's reply, coupled with the reiterated applications in the preceding pages, would alone dispose us to indorse that judgment which gave the preference to Elphinstone and Munro over Malcolm. Having recorded our dissent thus far from the opinion of Malcolm's biographer, it only remains to add, that the biography itself is replete with interest and information, deserving to be perused by the student of Indian history, and sure to recommend itself to the general reader.

NEW NOVELS.

Clover Cottage; or, I can't get in. A Novelette. By the Author of 'The Falcon Family,' &c. (Chapman & Hall).—If a slighter tale than this there be, by English author of repute, we have not met with it. A widow lady has borrowed a cottage which, during her occupancy, falls, by the death of its lender, into the hands of an old bachelor. She will not leave it, and he has to use stratagem to enter its walls. Once arrived there, he is disarmed by the lady's grace and good humour, and she is obliged to marry him, as she cannot think of turning out of such delicious quarters. The widow lady's name is Wily—the bachelor is called Windfall; and the manner in which the antagonists are ticketed by name may give the reader no bad idea of the style in which their tilting-match is described—pungency being meditated rather than attained. Here is the Eden fought for, painted (according to our narrator) by a somewhat "rhapsodical and inflated" poet, who is one of the figures (or ciphers) of the novelette:—"Imagine the rosiest, coiest, sunniest, honeyist, loveliest and dovelest, balmiest and lamb-iest, neatest, sweetest, and completest cot, cottage, nest, nook, den, hermitage, or whatever else there is at once snug and beautiful in all the world;—imagine that, and you have Clover before your mind's eye as perfectly as if it was a picture by Gainsborough. * * * Clover, you must know, had the most powerful natural orchestra that ever ravished the human ear. Blackbirds, thrushes, larks, linnets, finches, and doves, in short, all the Sweet Unpaid, sang, piped, warbled, and cooed the livelong day in the woods and meadows that encompassed it; and the moment night came, the nightingale—melodious *roué*—turned it into day again with his incessant nocturnal performances. Moreover, combining substantial comforts with airy delights, this fortunate spot could boast of the happiest family circle of cows and calves, kids and rabbits, pigs and guinea-

pigs, lambs, lambkins, and lambkinets, that ever bleated or grunted, frisked or capered, nibbled or browsed. Then its flower-garden, which hung on a southern slope, was a wilderness of sweets, and a blaze of colours; to what can I compare it but to a variegated robe suspended in the sun, or an eastern carpet on which my lady's maid has spilled a whole casket of odours? The kitchen-garden was the flower-garden repeated or prolonged, with the necessary substantial difference of containing all manner of delicious fruits and esculent roots and herbs, from the melting peach to the hot horse-radish, which grew, let me tell you, at a prudent distance from the monkshood. The side of the dell opposite to the garden was not covered with green velvet, but with a smooth verdant turf that looked as like green velvet as possible; and, finally, down in the bottom of this romantic hollow, ran sparkling and foaming, a stream abounding with trout of the finest flavour, while across it was flung a rustic bridge, uniting the two sides of the valley, and completing the loveliest picture in the loveliest shire of the loveliest country in Europe." We do not like to see the Author of 'The Falcon Family' trifling with himself and his public so negligently as it amuses him to do in this tale.

Prue and I. By G. W. Curtis. (New York, Dix & Co.)—This is an American imitation of Charles Lamb—bright, sparkling, and humorous. It is written with a good-natured, self-complacent affability, which disarms criticism. It only chronicles the smallest possible beer,—but the beer is sweet and wholesome, and if it does not do the reader much good, neither will it do him any harm. It is chirping, cheerful, and inoffensive.

What might have been; or, the Old Love and the New. By the Author of 'Cross Purposes.' A Novel. 3 vols. (Newby.)—'What might have been,' is about as idle and ill written a novel as we have read for some time. The characters talk nonsense in slip-slop English. The incidents are all old threadbare "properties." Everybody marries at last, but nobody marries the person he or she first intended. There is not only a great want of common sense—one would not be extreme to mark this deficiency in a novel—but the work is extremely stupid as well as foolish, and that is a crime not to be forgiven. To be entertained is precisely the one virtue a reader has a right to expect, and to find, in a novel.

The Myrtle and the Heather: a Tale. By A. M. Goodrich. 2 vols. (Parker & Son.)—'The Myrtle and the Heather' is a tale "writ in water"—so weak and vague and washed out is the interest. The reader cannot keep in mind the incidents belonging to the different characters; indeed, it is difficult to recollect the personages of the story, or to keep them distinct. There is evidence of a dangerous facility in writing. The work has cost the author no trouble, and there has been a dreamy pleasure in writing it, which a young author ought especially to mistrust. It is seldom that a book written with ease is worth reading. In the present instance it certainly is not. There is abundance of incident, and the characters are numerous; but the virtues and charms of Beatrice, and Judith, and Miss Evelyn, as well as the sins and remorse of the unjust steward—the schemes of the Lady St. Helens, and the excellence of Horace Lindsay,—are so many dissolving views, and make no impression on the reader. A good story might have been constructed with the materials, but as it stands the book is feeble and diffuse.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Logic in its Application to Language. By R. G. Latham, M.A., M.D. (Waltos & Maberly.)—After much discussion it would seem as if a definition of logic was agreed upon.—Logic is the study of the laws of thought, without reference to the matter thought of; we inquire into the machinery of a mill, as to how it works, without question whether it be spinning cotton, flax, hemp, or wool. If this definition give logic a range much beyond the syllogism, or even inference in general, it opens, as a branch of combined

logic and philology, the connexion between thought and language. Some writers have made logic little, if anything, more than the study of language; others have scouted the idea of any direct connexion between grammar and logic. But as unquestionably the permanent laws of language are ultimately dictated by the laws of thought, and as thought itself is much enswayed in its manifestations by the accidental forms of language, the connexion of the mind with the symbols it uses must be as close as that between a workman and his tools. And even closer: for the mind is perhaps the only workman who has been confounded with his tools, some taking the tool for the workman, and some the workman for the tool. The present work of Dr. Latham enters upon "so much as must be known of the common terms of logic, in order that the common terms of grammar may be understood." These are the author's own words; but they are descriptive enough only to those who can fill them up. The analysis of the proposition and the syllogism is placed in more close and more full connexion with the elements of speech than could be done by a learner of logic only, or of grammar only. The work is either early grammar subordinated to logical law, or elementary logic directed towards grammatical illustration, as the reader pleases. It differs from the work on Chinese Metaphysics which was got by combining information in the Cyclopaedia, under the letters C and M, not in process, but in result: and the difference arises out of the nature of the case. The Cyclopaedia is man himself; and the subjects have a necessary connexion which has been scantily treated by the learned, and never presented to the learner in more than a stray allusion at a time. Dr. Latham, who is much of a philological student, and not a little of a logical one, has produced a work for which the teacher of grammar, whether it be himself, or another whom he teaches, ought to be much obliged to him.

The Golden A B C. Designed by Gustav König. Engraved by Julius Thäter. (Gotha, Justus Perthes; London, Trübner & Co.)—Here we have a series of Scripture texts from A to Z, illustrated by some act or parable of Christ. For example, the letter L has a text from Psalms—"Like as a Father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him,"—and for illustration Christ blessing little children. Letter N has a text from Corinthians, "Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity,"—and an example from Luke of the good Samaritan succouring the poor traveller. The illustrations are delicately conceived and carefully engraved, and with the large, clear type form an acceptable book for the young.

Harry Hawkins's H Book, showing how he learned to aspirate his H's. (Griffith & Farran.)—This work is amusing and instructive, not only for little people, but for some big people dwelling east of Temple Bar. "Aunt Hannah" manages to get a great many H's into a sentence without difficulty:—for example, "See how high his highness holds his haughty head." There is also a list of words in which H is silent. Mammals who have nurses with the misfortune of Bow-bell influences upon them, may be congratulated on the appearance of this necessary and welcome addition to the little people's lesson books.

The History of our Cat Aspasia. By Bessie Rayner Parkes. Illustrated by Annie Leigh Smith. Second Edition. (Bosworth & Harrison.)—The first edition of this little book was sold privately, therefore the second claims some notice. It purports to be the true story of the doings and misdoings of a frolicsome animal, during her kittenhood and cathood. The tale is told with some humour, which makes us wish that the writer had bestowed her labour upon a better theme. Ariel, however—it is fair to add—thinks us wrong. What can be a better theme than the adventures of a favourite cat?

Tales.—[Contes, &c.] By Savinien Lapointe. Prefaced by a Letter addressed to the Author, by P. J. de Béranger. (Paris, De Vresse.)—The first edition of this book appeared three years ago, but it has fallen into our way for the first time in its present form, and since it should not

be an old one fifty years hence, we call attention to the pleasure which we have derived from it. Its author, unless we are mistaken, belongs to the humbler classes; a fact, however, not to be stated apologetically, but in a sense totally opposite. The Sues and the Souliés and the Sandeaus of French fiction, who have done so much to demoralize it, would find it hard to equal M. Lapointe's fancy, which is as pure as it is free, or to exceed him in the art of narration. His 'Tales' are professedly written for children,—but like all good children's books, like the contemporary stories of Mr. Hawthorne and Herr Andersen, they deserve to be read by grown people. That better judges than ourselves share this judgment may be seen by the Preface, addressed to the author by the patriarch of living song-writers. A charming little volume might be collected of M. Béranger's letters. No one understands so gracefully as he how to turn a compliment,—and the following is one of the most cordial specimens which even he has given forth.—"My dear Lapointe," writes M. Béranger, "I have always had a wish to write for children, and have never been able to succeed. 'Tis the most difficult kind of literature, and Perrault is still the King of it. You seem to me to walk very happily in his footsteps. I have just been reading your Tales, and have been as much fascinated by them as a baby when for the first time the story of 'Tom Thumb' is told him. I wish you would make bigger your volume, which I hope will obtain the success it so well deserves. The world was not sufficiently just to your last collection of verse, although that contained some remarkable pieces of good and truly popular poetry. May the public pay the debt owing to the author of those, to the author of these charming Tales, which have but one fault, that they are not more numerous. I expect a second volume with impatience. Be quick about it. I am seventy-three, and children of that age have not the time to wait." The above—which is inevitably stiffened and spoiled by paraphrase—is good money; a bit of pure gold, finely wrought.—Among the score of tales which make up M. Lapointe's volume, there is not one that can be called bad of its kind:—some are too dismal, perhaps, to fit English notions of what fancy-reading for the small people should be, and they are made the sadder by being well told. No child can help believing that "the Green Man" did really drown the truant whom he enticed to play in the river; or from being frightened at the "terrible little finger," which, when held up to Father's ear, enabled him to find out who was telling truth or not, and at the idea of Martinet, the comrade with a gruff voice, in the cellar, to whom the young falsehood-tellers were handed over.—Other stories are of an exquisite fancy, such as 'Snow-flower,' the idea of which may have been taken from the Breton superstition of the white washerwomen seen at night in lonely places bleaching their shrouds in the moonlight, and waiting by the river-side.—Some are genial, encouraging kindness to the brute creation, such as 'Dog Spot,' which tells how, by their cherishing an outcast mongrel, the family of outler Jaques were brought under notice of King Louis the Eleventh.—'The Man who lost his Memory,' a lesson for ambitious upstarts, and 'The Puppet,' in which the small wisdom required to lead great kings by the nose is sarcastically set forth, are in a higher style, and have been executed with that cunning touch of double meaning which makes some of Herr Andersen's tales so comfortable to persons who enjoy irony. To mutilate any one of these stories by exhibiting a mere extract, would be to do it injustice, but the collection of them may be recommended as a reading-book for young or old.

Classical scholars and historians may find something to interest them in a Latin treatise on the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, entitled *Frederick Hofmanni De Origine Belli Civis Cæsariani Commentarius*, comprising a careful discussion of the circumstances in which the contest originated, and a clear statement of the views by which the two leaders were actuated—all based upon a thorough investigation of ancient and modern authorities.—We see no valuable end to be answered by *An Essay on the Principles of Educa-*

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Adam's Dr Advantures Alaworth's Anniversaries Anne's Law Art-Journa Ayton's A Baquell's Baker's Lect Barry's Not Bentley's E Bismell's B Book and i Bry's Novel Buckle's Cl Bughley's Burke's Dic Burke's Poet Caver's Cate Cobby's Ele Cobby's Eng Cripps's La Darry's Plai Douglas's P Dowling's E Ellis's Moti Fretolator, Florence F Gortschacker Gans-Killer Goud and G Goodwin's Groom's Dev Harp's Le Hodgson's L Huntington Jaffreson's Job, the Jo Johnson's J Langley's L Learning on Le Sage's G Lisle's Lon Linton, H Lodge's Poet Longfellow Lya Apout Mackay's U Magnifica Mar Kobi Miller's Li Moncrieff's Monthly P Morris's Le Notices to Orr's Orelle Our School Oxford and

tion physiologically considered, by C. Collier, M.D., which, though amiable and sensible enough, neither adds anything to what is already well known, nor enforces any views with sufficient power to be of much practical benefit.—Two small books for teaching English history have reached us—*The Genealogical Text-Book of British History*, by W. Hardcastle; and *Who, What, and When in British History*, by Elizabeth Anne Todd, both containing numerous questions for examination.—*French Reading and Pronunciation, with and without a Master*, by F. Lorin, is a pamphlet to be studied under the guidance and with the assistance of a master. Supposing the master competent to his task, we think he ought to enable his pupil to acquire all that is necessary without any special work of this sort.

of this Rev. J. B. Lowe has published a reply to Mr. Macnaught's well-known treatise on Inspiration. It is entitled *Inspirational Reality: a Vindication of the Plenary Inspiration and Infallible Authority of the Holy Scripture*.—Among "replies" we have also *This World and the Next: the Impossibility of making the Best of Both*, aimed at Mr. Binney,—*The Ethics of Quotation*, aimed at Dr. Campbell,—and *The Controversy—what Results!* addressed to both those gentlemen, and to the "Independent" community in general. Partaking of a polemical character are, *Maynooth*, by "a Protestant".—*The Infidelity of Romanism, a Tract for the Times*, and *Convent Visitation*, by J. J. Chenoweth, B.A.—*The Life of Joseph*, by J. T. Smith,—and *The Footprints of Jesus*, by the Rev. G. A. Rogers, M.A., are fragments of religious narrative differing much in form and object.—We have two sermons on death, *The Grave and the Resurrection due to it*, by the Rev. E. Harston, M.A., of Sherborne, and *The Future Reward of the Righteous*, by the Rev. R. H. Hawkes, B.A.—It is only necessary to print the titles of the following: *Christianity for Children*, an address, by Stewart A. Pears, B.D.,—*Principles and Facts for a System of International Treaties for Toleration and Religious Freedom*, and *The Claims of Swedenborg*, an "Oration," by John Mill, M.D.—*The Duty of a Rising Christian State to contribute to the World's Well-being and Civilization*, is a reprint of "The Annual Oration delivered before the Common Council and the Citizens of Monsovia, Liberia," in July, 1855, by the Rev. Alexander Crummel, B.A.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]

Papp's Quiet Moments, 3rd ed. f. 3a, 6d. cl.
 Piers's The Household Manager, f. 8vo. 3a, 6d. cl.
 Prichard's Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, f. 8vo. 3a, 6d. cl.
 Punch's Merry Pranks, new ed. 4to. 5a, 6d. bds.
 Raftery's Laboratory, f. 4to. 11. Caplet in Search of a Father, 1a, 6d.
 Read me a Story, 18mo. 1a, 5vo.
 Roberts's Sermons on Histories of Scripture, 2nd Series, 4a, 6d. cl.
 Romilly's Gradual Cantabrigiensis, 9vo. 10a, cl.
 Ross's Position of Works by Lord Byron, 8vo. 1a, 6d. cl.
 Scott's The Isles, 7a, 11. Illustrations by B. Foster, 18a, 6d. gilt.
 Smyth's Anniversary and other Discourses, cr. 8vo. 6c. cl.
 Songs for the Little Ones at Home, 18mo. 3a, cl.
 Stepping Stone to the Temple, 8vo. 1a, 6d. cl.
 Stoney's Victoria, a Description of its Principal Cities, 7a, 6d. cl.
 The Little Change of Life in Health and Disease, 2nd ed. 8vo. 6c. cl.
 Try, A Book for the Boy, 8vo. 3a, 6d. cl.
 Wadsworth's Greatest Poets, 8vo. 10a, 6d. cl.
 Wallace's Voices from the Greenwood, 5c. 5a, cl.
 Warren's Painting in Water-Colours, Part I, 18mo. 3a, 6d. cl.
 Will's A Treatise on the Art of Writing, 8vo. 3a, 6d. cl.
 Williams's Pleading in Superior Court of Law, Westminster, 18a, cl.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S DISCOVERIES

Dr. Livingston has traced the river Leeambye down to the Zambeze : a wonderful feat, if we consider the distance and the character of the regions traversed. To geographers his discovery is one of extraordinary interest, since it makes known an immense river, so peculiar in character as to be without any parallel on the face of the earth. And allow me to add, that his discoveries justify to a great extent the doubts hitherto entertained respecting the junction now ascertained, for it is obvious that, after all, but a small proportion of the waters of the Leeambye reach the sea-coast. This great river falls like the Abyssinian Nile through a basaltic cleft which reduces its breadth from 1,000 to 20 yards. Above these falls the great river, or system of rivers, spreads out periodically into a great sea, and fills hundreds of lateral canals. Below the falls it is a broad but tranquil stream, of a totally different character.

That the waters of the Lecaembye have less influence in the Zambeze than the rains of the maritime region may be inferred from what we know of the latter river, which as a channel of communication with the interior is of little value. No rigged vessel, great or small, ever enters the Zambeze, the mouths of which seem to be closing rapidly. The Luabo, the southernmost mouth of the Cuama—as the river is called in the lowlands—was navigable when the Portuguese first arrived on that coast, but it has long ceased to be practicable. The Quilimane river, or most northern mouth, has closed of late years to such a degree that for six months of the year (from July to February) it is impassable even for a canoe. The traveller up the river at that season must go two days' journey by land to the head of the delta, before he embarks for Sena. From Sena the navigation of the river up to Tête is never attempted in the dry season, and the journey by land to the latter place takes a month, in a tipoa or palanquin, along tortuous paths, through an intricate, hilly country. A couple of days' journey above Tête the river is then easily fordable, and armed parties of natives frequently march across it. A little higher up we find cataracts which interrupt the navigation at all seasons, and ascending the stream again beyond the falls, we arrive at Zumbo, an island at the mouth of the Aruangoa, which, in the flourishing days of Tête, was the highest point ever reached by the Portuguese in light canoes; and for their going no further no more probable reason can be assigned than that they could not.

The river of the maritime region (the Zambeze), in its periodic changes, or the rise and fall of its waters, precedes by three or four months the great river of the interior. Since these rivers form one stream, a week might be thought to suffice, with a moderate current, to carry its waters from Sesheke to Tête; yet it is in March and April, when the Leeambye is lowest, that the Zambeze pours down its enormous floods; and it is in July, when the river of Quilimane ceases to be navigable for a canoe, that the Leeambye spreads out like a sea over hundreds of square miles.

To the impracticability of the river must be added the political state of the adjacent country. The trade of Tête with the countries to the south and west, has, in the present century, ceased totally. No Portuguese agent or slave-dealer dares to move in those directions. Hard pressed by the watchful hostility of the natives, Tête has for some years struggled for its very existence. On the opposite or northern bank of the river the

Portuguese have some territory, occupy estates, and carry on a little trade with the natives to the north and north-west, but from the western interior they are and have been for years completely cut off by the chief entitled Chingamara, whose fame, as we learn from the marginal notes on Dr. Livingston's first map, has penetrated to the interior. The Portuguese trade which reaches that interior proceeds wholly from Delagoa Bay. The natives of the Bay are easily distinguished by certain peculiarities of their scanty covering, and we know on good authority that in that way they have been recognized in the villages on the Leemba.

Permit me to add, that while so much has been said, right or wrong, of Livingston's discoveries, no notice seems to have been taken of that particular in which he stands unrivalled and alone. He has furnished a singular, I might, perhaps, say a sublime, example of the ascendancy and moral power of civilized man. He has not merely made remarkable journeys, but he has gone forth, unarmed, without a single European companion, surrounded by a band of those whom certain travellers (such as Captain, afterwards Sir William Cornwallis Harris) would call savages, but who, under his control, proved uniformly tractable and faithful. He led them, not by the directest line, but still without faltering and without mishap, overcoming every difficulty by prudent counsels and gentle words, to the far distant land of the Wisemen (this is the original sense of *Wasungu*, applied throughout Southern Africa in one form or another to White men), where they saw the great ocean, great ships, and houses hardly less wonderful. Though there caressed and honoured, he did not desert his humble followers, but led them back triumphantly to their homes, and then set off again to the eastern ocean. Such as the expedition of Hercules to the western bounds of Europe, or of Bacchus to India, seemed to the early Greeks, such must Livingston's journeys appear in the eyes of the Bakalolo, but far more wonderful and impressive, not only as being more real and distinctly seen, but also because, being performed without force or stratagem, they are of a character miraculously original. The absolute sway exercised over these rude tribes, whose confidence is completely won, by the Missionaries, Dr. Livingston and his father-in-law, the worthy Moffatt, redounds to the credit of themselves, their country and their calling. Moffatt's long-continued labours among the Bachuanas have borne the best fruit, in a great and good work completely performed. From such men statesmen might learn how to estimate and deal with uncivilized tribes; but this subject lies beyond my prescribed limits.

W. DESBOROUGH COOLEY.

DISCOVERY OF ADDITIONAL MONUMENTS OF ANTIQUITY IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

40, Albemarle Street, Dec. 10.

I send to you herewith a translation of a letter which I have received from Don José Antonio Urrutia, Cura of Jiutapa, in the Department of the same name, State of Guatemala, Central America, giving an account of some ancient monuments found in his parish, not far from the town of Comapa. The existence of these monuments is now, for the first time, made known to the world. They are found in a district which, at the period of the Spanish conquest, constituted a kind of middle ground between the kingdom of the Kachiquels, a powerful branch of the Quiché stock, and the Nahuatl of Cuscatlan, now San Salvador. The first of these spoke a dialect of the Tzendal (of which radical the Maya of Yucatan is also a dialect), and the latter, as their name indicates, spoke Nahuatl or Mexican. The people of this middle ground, it was observed, at the time of the conquest spoke a mixed language; and it is worthy of notice, as appears from Señor Urrutia's letter, that their language is still composite, and probably but little altered.

The ruins described by Señor Urrutia fall within what was anciently called the province of *Guazacapan*. "The natives of this province," writes the historian Herrera, "are humble, and

speak the Mexican tongue, although they have another peculiar to themselves. When beathens they observed the rites of the Chontals of Honduras." The Licenciado Palacios, reporting to the King of Spain in 1576, says of the Indians of this province, "They are submissive, and of a good nature. They speak the Mexican language, but their proper tongue is the *Popoloca*. Before their conversion they had the same rites and the same idolatry with the Pipiles (Nahuatl) and the Chontals, their neighbours, and believed with them in chants and divinations. In most of their villages they had hereditary caciques, who possessed considerable authority; but the strongest amongst them, or those who had most warriors, gave law to the others." Elsewhere Palacios again observes, that "on the coast of Guazacapan, is spoken the *Popoloca* and *Pipil* (Mexican)." Señor Urrutia, however, it will be observed, pronounces the language, now spoken by the Indians of the district, a mixture of the Mexican and Mam.

Now, although the Mams or Mames undoubtedly belonged to the same stock with the Quiché, Kachiquels, Mayas, &c., yet they did not have their seat in the district referred to by Señor Urrutia. Their capital was *Guegetenango*, to the north-east of the present city of Guatemala; and the existing towns of Malacatan, Culcoo, Chiantla, and Istagucan were embraced within their territory. The Quiché or Utelecas bordered them on the south, the chiefs of Sacapulus and Uspatan on the east, and the independent Lacandones on the north. They probably occupied the greater part of the present department of Totonicapán, and a portion of Quetzaltenango. They were amongst the last of the nations or tribes subdued by Alvarado. His attack upon them was advised by Sequechul, whom he had raised to the throne of Quiché after subduing that kingdom, and putting to death Chignauyelut, the father of Sequechul. The latter asserted that it was Caibillabam, cacique of the Mams, who had incited his father against the Spaniards, which implies that there existed a certain degree of relationship and influence between the two chieftains. The contest between the Mams and Spaniards was severe and obstinate, but the gun and the horse finally prevailed against the Indians, as they never failed to do in all the conflicts between the Europeans and the Aborigines. The Mams seem to have been brave and warlike to an extraordinary degree, and equally advanced in their systems of defence and their general civilization with the Quiché, Zututigs, and Kachiquels. The history of the conquest offers but few instances where the Indian fortresses made so protracted a resistance as that of Socolco,—a principal stronghold of the Mams, which for three months defied the assaults of the Spaniards, and only yielded finally to famine. The relationship of the Mams with the Quiché, it seems, that of equality, and although occasionally at war with the latter, nevertheless, at other times they appear to have exercised some influence on the Quiché policy. Belonging to the same group of nations, they doubtless spoke a dialect of the same language. The name given to the builder of Socolco, *Lahuh-quich*, is evidently *lahuh*, Maya, Quiché and Kachiquel for *ten*, and *quich* or *quich*, the same for *deer*, i.e. *Ten-deer*.

Juarros states that the vernacular language of the district of Soconusco was the Mam; but this may be doubted, unless we are to believe that this people spread over both sides of the Cordilleras. Hervás affirms that the Mam was spoken in the diocese of Chiapas as well as in Guatemala: from which we might infer that the nation of the Mams overlapped the south-eastern portion of Chiapas, and that the language was spoken, as stated by Juarros, in Soconusco. The boundaries between the Spanish provinces were never well defined, and it appears most likely that Chiapas was believed to include a portion of the territories of the Mams.

Remesal refers to the language of the Mams as "a most barbarous tongue." Probably, the qualification, as used by him, would be applied indiscriminately by Europeans to all the Indian languages. It is said that the Padre Reinosco wrote an 'Arte, Vocabulario, &c.' of the Mam, or Mame, which was printed in Mexico in 1644, but I am not aware of the existence of any copies in the

libraries of Europe. De Souza quotes a few words from it, viz.:—

Chi, Soft.
A, Water; *ha* or *haz*, in the Maya, Kachiquel, &c.
Mama, Old.
Man, Father.
Yuh, Woman.
Ko, Evil.
Kin, Sun; *Maya*, *Kin*; *Quiché*, *Kir*; *Kachiquel*, *Kella*.

Fuentes gives the following:—

Vuubil, *licara*; *Kachiquel*, *Vuabil*.
Camán, father; composed of *ca*, in Kachiquel the possessive pronoun singular, and *man*, father; i.e., my father.

As we have seen, the Licenciado Palacios, a most competent authority, pronounces the vernacular of the district of Guazacapan to have been the *Popoloca*. Of this dialect, or of one so called, we have only a brief vocabulary collected by Dr. Carl Scherzer, of Vienna, in the year 1854, and published in the *Transactions* of the Imperial Academy of Vienna. It purports to have been collected from the Indians of the town of Sta. Maria, at the foot of the Volcan de Agua, five miles distant from the city of Guatemala. Dr. Scherzer calls it "*Pupuluka Katchiquel*." It differs but little from the Kachiquel, Quiché, &c., and is only a dialect of the Tzendal,—if I may give that name to the *lingua madre*, or root of these languages, including the Huasteca, Chorti, Achi, Lacandon, Poconchi, &c. &c.

But whether the "peculiar language," or the vernacular of the Indians of Guazacapan, was the Mam or the Popoloca, it equally follows that they belonged to the same stock with the Quiché, Kachiquels, and Mayas—that race which reached the highest development in the arts, and approached nearest to a written language of all the American families, and which seems to have ranked above them all in civilization. This conclusion is further supported by the monumental discoveries of Señor Urrutia, for the "rude and brutish Chontals" never built monuments, sculptured and painted with hieroglyphics, like those found at *Cinaca-Mecallo*. These remains support the inference drawn from the affinities of the "peculiar language" of the people of the district of Guazacapan, viz.: that they belonged to the same stock with the builders of Copan, Palenque, and the ruined cities of Yucatan.

The chroniclers assert that besides their native tongue they spoke the Mexican (Nahuatl or Pipil), at the time of the conquest, and Señor Urrutia testifies to the fact that this language is still spoken by them. We can hardly account for the introduction or partial substitution of this language for the native tongue of this people, except on the hypothesis that their Nahuatl or Mexican neighbours had obtained a mastery over them, and forced them to its adoption. It is certain that Izalco, the most powerful province of the Nahuatls of Cuscatlan, adjoined the district of Guazacapan on the south, and was only separated from it by the river Paiza. It is also well known that a bitter hostility existed between the Kachiquels and the Pipils or Nahuatls, and that there was between them a disputed ground, embracing, as I have said, the district of Guazacapan. Alvarado was incited to undertake the conquest of Cuscatlan by the Kachiquels, who furnished him with a large number of auxiliaries for that purpose.

From these facts we may infer that the Nahuatls were an aggressive people, advancing northward; that they had encroached upon the territories of their neighbours in that direction, and had imposed their own language, to some extent, upon the overthrown or conquered inhabitants. Accepting this hypothesis, it is easy to conceive of a frontier town like that of *Cinaca-Mecallo* falling before the superior forces of its enemies, and becoming reduced to a heap of ruins. May not the scenic representation, or *baile*, which Señor Urrutia describes, refer to this very catastrophe? And may we not suppose this contest so widely spread as to include Copan within its destructive range? Certain it is that the latter was a ruin long before the arrival of the Spaniards; and we can hardly account for its abandonment and desolation, except as a consequence of devastating wars carried on by rival nations.

The value of the scenic representations or *bailes*

of the Indians, as a means of ascertaining their traditions and an outline of their history, will be appreciated by all students, and cannot be too strongly impressed upon the attention of explorers. The Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg has given us some interesting observations on the *bailes* of the Indians of Rabinal, in Vera Paz, in the *Athenæum* of December 1, 1855.

I may here observe that in the year 1853 I traversed the state of San Salvador, the ancient Cuscatlan, throughout its length and breadth, visiting the monuments of its ancient inhabitants; but amongst the ruins I found none corresponding with those described in the accompanying letter.

With these desultory observations, I submit to you the letter of the Padre Urrutia, subscribing myself respectfully yours,

E. G. SQUIER.

"Jutiapa (Guatemala), Jan. 8.

"Sir,—Sharing in those archaeological tastes which fortunately are spreading in this country, so rich in monuments of an ancient civilization, I have lately devoted some time to the study of the antiquities falling within the extensive parish under my charge, and of which I propose to give you some brief notices; first, in reference to the fine ruins, hitherto unknown, of the very ancient city called *Cinaca-Mecallo*.

"To the southward, and not far from the town of Comapa, are some steep mountains, the bases of which are washed by the large river Paz or Paia, which constitutes the boundary between Guatemala and San Salvador. Upon the highest of these mountains is an extensive plain, drained by a multitude of small streams, the waters of which, uniting in a common channel, are precipitated over a ledge of rocks, fifteen yards in height, and mingle with those of the river, forming one of the most beautiful cataracts in this Department. Upon the highest part of this plain are found the remains of an ancient city of the primitive inhabitants of America, which have successfully resisted the attacks of time, and the heavy walls of which seem ostentatiously to defy the operations of the elements. The lofty position of these ruins, from which may be traced the majestic course of the river which flows at the base of the mountains even to the sea, and from which the eye traverses the wide plains dotted with villages of the neighbouring state of San Salvador, taking in the volcanoes of Chingo and Izalco, the American Vesuvius, with its plume of smoke rising to mid-heaven, and including the lakes of Huiza and Atescatempa,—this position lends additional interest to the ruins, since it indicates a high appreciation of the grand and beautiful on the part of the builders of the ancient city.

"The place where these ruins are found, as I have said, is known by the name of *Cinaca-Mecallo*, which, in the mixed idiom of Mam and Mexican now spoken by the people of this district, signifies *knotted rope* (*cordel anudado*)—given perhaps by the primitive inhabitants in consequence of the many vines found in these mountains, and used in binding together the frames of the huts and houses of the people.

"The walls, or remains of the wall of the city, describe an oval figure, within which various roads or streets may be traced, various subterranean passages, and many ruined edifices. The materials of construction are principally thin stones, or a species of slate, united by a kind of cement, which, in colour and consistence, resembles melted lead (*plomo derritido*). Amongst the monuments, there are three which claim special notice. The first of these is a temple, consecrated to the Sun, chiefly excavated in the solid rock, and having its door opening towards the east. On the archway of the entrance, which is formed of slabs united to each other, are found sculptured representations of the Sun and Moon, and in the interior are found some hieroglyphics. This monument is known amongst the Indians as *Tee-tunal*, 'stone of the Sun.' Besides the *bassi-relievi*, these stones bear hieroglyphics painted with a kind of red varnish, which, notwithstanding its long exposure to the weather, remains unimpaired. Many of the stones found in excavating, in all parts of these ruins, are painted with this varnish.

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"Of the subterranean passages found amongst these ruins, there is one which has become celebrated, and is still the subject of many popular stories, as having been the retreat of a celebrated bandit named Partideño, who was finally captured here by the people of Comapa. Desiring to explore this passage, and in spite of the entreaties of the superstitious Indians not to venture in it, I provided myself with a hatchet and a torch of pine, and entered. After many difficulties, I succeeded in reaching a kind of saloon, where I found various blocks of stone carved with the arms of the ancient Indians, in all respects similar to others which I had previously found in other parts of the ruins, and sent to the President of Guatemala, in 1853.

"The second notable object, and which is no less worthy of attention, is a great slab of stone, covered with inscriptions or hieroglyphics; which, from the little knowledge I have been able to obtain of their meaning, appear to me to convey only representations of the economy of human life, (la pintura de la economía de la vida humana). The first is a tree, symbol of life; the last a skull, emblem of death.

"The third object is a wild animal resembling a tiger, sculptured in a stone or rock of great size, and which I conjecture was intended as a monument commemorative of some great victory. The reasons for this conjecture are these:—In this town (Comapa), as in most of the Indian towns, the custom is still general of preserving a knowledge of great events in their history, by means of representations called *bailes* (dances), which are, in fact, dances in the public squares, on the days or evenings of great solemnities. It is most interesting, for one who understands something of the language, to participate in these *bailes*, as he can thereby obtain some knowledge of the most remote traditions and events in the history of the Indians. In one of these *bailes*, which I have several times witnessed, is represented a great battle. The company, dressed in the skins, and wearing the heads of animals on their own, are divided into two sections and arranged against each other. Before commencing the attack, one party makes propositions of peace to the other, which are rejected. The signal of battle is then given, accompanied with wild shouts. After a long contest, victory declares in favour of the party which bears the head of a deer. At the end of the representation the vanquished party leaves the ground, and the other, with a pole, traces in the sand the figure of some animal. The carved representation of an animal to which I have referred, and the distance from the ruined city where it is found, lead me to believe that this monument refers to the same event with the *baile* which I have described.

"These, sir, are amongst the most remarkable objects found in this ancient and ruined city. Outside of the walls, and in a little plain not far distant, are a number of mounds which, doubtless, are the burial-places of the dead. The proportions of these rude sepulchres, unshaded by cypresses and unmarked by chiselled stones, nevertheless convey to us the probable position and influence of the dead whom they cover. It is a custom still preserved amongst the Indians, to throw a handful of earth, or a stone, upon the grave of the distinguished dead, as a tribute to their memory. The more numerous these contributions, the higher the tumulus which is thus gradually accumulated.

"I have thus given you a few of the notes which I have made upon the ancient ruins in this department. I hope soon to have the pleasure of sending you others. Meantime, I may mention that I have, agreeably to promise, sent copies of some of the hieroglyphics, which I have alluded to above, to Guatemala, to the care of the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg. Your obedient servant, &c.

"JOSÉ ANTONIO URRUTIA."

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

On Monday evening a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society will be held, to receive Dr. Livingston on his return from one of the most singular journeys ever undertaken by European. Sir Roderick I. Murchison will present the Gold

Medal of the Society to this worthy servant of science,—as well as of a Master not of the world,—and we presume the Livingston despatches will be read.

The President and Council of the Geographical Society propose to invite Capt. Hartstene and the officers who have come to England in charge of the Resolute to a public dinner, at which it is intended that geographers and their friends shall be present.

The Photographic Society will hold its annual reception at Somerset House on Wednesday evening next.

The Dublin bookseller who bought the second copy of the 'Hamlet' of 1603—if we are not misinformed—for 1s. and sold it for 70l., has written a foolish pamphlet on the subject, in which he professes to tell the story of the copy so far as he knows it,—and we quote his words, on this one point, as we find them set down.—"This (the Dublin copy) belonged to a gentleman who lived in a midland county of England. In 1853, he was about leaving home, and anxious to have a memento of one of his family, took from a bundle of old pamphlets this time-honoured relic, which he brought with him to London, little thinking that he carried back the first edition of a play that, perhaps, only escaped the fate of 'les autres exemplaires,' by being brought from the same metropolis two hundred and fifty years before. He remained in London some months, and afterwards removed to Dublin to graduate at T.C.D. His occupation being connected with education, and my principal business being publishing in that line, he was one of my occasional customers. He being no Shaksperian, and thinking that the lays of the Venusian poet, or the bitter satires of a Persius would well supply its place, offered it for sale to one bookseller, and showed it to another on whose judgment he thought he had reason to depend, to learn its value. In neither attempt did he succeed; on account, I suppose, of its insignificant appearance. Imagining, as is now jocosely said, from my shop sign (i.e. Shakspeare's Head), that I would buy it, he asked me to do so, which I did at the price he named. As it had no title, I paid no attention to it for some days; but when collating it, I discovered a different reading in the last page from that to which I had been accustomed; and, on further examination, I found the 'Old Man, Polonius,' in the character of Corambis. This to me was proof that I had in my possession another copy of the 'unique Hamlet,' which the Duke of Devonshire had purchased at a high price. Its subsequent history is already before the public. My reasons for parting with it so soon, arose from its being undervalued and lessened on one side, and from the want of that attention which should have been paid to its literary value and rarity by another, the duty of whose office should have suggested the propriety of securing to the nation a treasure of such importance, and not hazard the probability of its falling into unworthy hands."—The writer adds, with a confusion of logic and grammar perfectly Hibernian,—"If I have not succeeded in obtaining my just reward for the gem I had the good fortune to discover, I have, at least, the honour that my name will be associated with its discovery, whilst 'Hamlet' shall exist."—What does the writer mean by not obtaining the just reward for the gem? Has he not pocketed 70l. less 1s.? Has not Messrs. Boone paid him the price he asked? Did he not miss a higher price from Mr. Jones by his own precipitancy? Our Irish book-dealer writes in the tone of one who has suffered cruel wrong. He seems to think the nation vastly his debtor—and the difference between the price at which he sold his copy and the price at which he might have sold it, as due to him from some quarter. Indeed, we rather think he fancies his rights in 'Hamlet' preferable to those of Shakspeare.

Intelligence has been received from Mr. Parker, of the True Love whaler, which arrived at Hull last November, that the Esquimaux inhabiting the Arctic regions in the vicinity of Pond's Bay, report that two more of the ships abandoned by Sir E. Belcher have drifted out of Lancaster Sound. The Esquimaux were in possession of large quantities of iron and ship-fittings, the freshness of which

made it evident that they belonged to a portion of Sir E. Belcher's squadron.

The remaining impressions of Mr. Simpson's view of the Seat of War in the East, and of Mr. Fenton's photographic pictures of the War in the Crimea, are announced for sale next week.

The art of self-advertisement is obtaining a perfection never dreamt of by Mr. Puff. Writers of fame and publishers of name keep clear of the art it is true; but the number of those who practise it increases daily among the obscure, especially in the United States. The latest specimen comes to us in an American *Publishers' Circular*, and we reproduce it for the amusement of our readers on both sides of the Atlantic. Omitting the title of a novel which assuredly needs no advertisement from us, we are informed that "—describes the experience of Republican sensibilities when brought into contact with European aristocracy; or rather, the trials and struggles of proud republican nature and refinement, when subjected to the test questions of artificial rank and fashion. In the history of —, a poor Boston boy, who, in the pursuit of his profession as an artist, forms intimacies with persons of all varieties of rank, in the courtly capitals of Europe, just that experience is told which is commonly left untold—the thread of trial most difficult to weave into language, and, at the same time, about which there is naturally the most eager curiosity. To every American youth just entering upon his career of love and ambition — will be a delicious morsel of foreshadowed trials, while, for the female mind, the interest is even greater, as there was probably never a book in which so many of the critical questions of reciprocity between the sexes were discussed. When it is added to these attractions that it is eminently an American book—illustrative of that which our Republic claims as its national superiority, and working out, in its plot, a problem of life which ends by giving America the preference—enough will have been said of its general attractions. The characters, the publishers are at liberty to state, are drawn very literally from life." English readers, at least, will ask, Can any writer of repute allow his work to be so heralded? Ere long we may have an opportunity of reporting on a book so modestly announced.

Mr. Squier, the American antiquary, writes:—"40, Albemarle Street, Dec. 10.

"Vol. IX. of Lord Kingsborough's 'Mexican Antiquities' contains the Relation of Don Alva Ixtlixochitl; but, in all the copies of the work which have fallen under my notice, I find that the volume closes abruptly, on p. 468, without finishing the Relation, of which an amount equivalent to several pages is wanting. In the language of the printing-office, it would seem that a 'signature' has been lost, in making up the volume. 'The end' of each of the preceding volumes is uniformly printed in, and its absence in Vol. IX. confirms my suspicion of the accidental omission of a 'signature.' There are MS. copies of Ixtlixochitl, from which the publishers could supply the deficiency, no doubt one wholly unintentional on their part.

E. G. S."

Mr. Yarrell's collections of objects in natural history have been dispersed by Mr. Stevens, and have realized 719l.

The German journals report the death of the eminent linguist, Prof. Zeuss, who, by his 'Grammatica Celtica' and other works referring to Celtic language and antiquity, has made himself a name of European celebrity.

Literary Germany is in a productive mood. Herr Oscar von Redwitz, the poet of 'Amaranth,' has published 'Thomas Morus, a Historical Tragedy in Five Acts,'—and, we feel bound to add, 386 closely printed pages. Herr Karl Gutzkow, always active and ready, has added a new one to the long list of his dramas:—it is entitled 'Myrtle and Laurel' ('Myrte und Lorbeer'), and shows us Corneille, the French poet, in his quarrel with Cardinal Richelieu, on account of his tragedy 'The Cid.' A third new drama, 'Werner,' will be offered to the public by Herr Hermann Grimm, the son of Wilhelm Grimm. It is first to be represented on the Königstädtische Theater, at Berlin, and, although running through three acts, does not number more than three *dramatis*

persona. A volume of 'Gedichte,' by Herr Melchior Mayr, the warm-hearted poet and novel writer, deserves to be noticed;—as do likewise, and not merely from a linguistic point of view, the 'Deutsche Dichtungen von einer Engländerin.' Dr. Karl Simrock, the never-weary interpreter of the treasures of Old German poetry, presents his countrymen with a translation of the 'Heliand,'—in which he has preserved with remarkable success the alliteration, as well as the old epic metre of the original. Another interesting translation is 'Schwedische Lieder der Vorzeit,' which a gentleman with an English name (R. Warrens) has completed after the well-known collection 'Svenska Folk-Visor,' by Geijer and Afzelius. Herr Karl Gödeke has published the first volume of a new work referring to the history of German poetry, 'Grundriss zur Geschichte der deutschen Dichtung'; and of Prof. Gervinus's 'History of the Nineteenth Century,' the second number of the second volume (describing the state of Germany and Russia during the reactionary period from 1815 to 1820) has left the press. Second editions have been printed of Herr von Reumont's 'Die Jugend Caterina's de' Medici' (the first edition of which was reviewed in the *Athenæum* of last year), and of Goethe's 'Briefwechsel mit Frau von Stein,'—and of 'Brief und Aufsätze von Goethe aus den Jahren 1766 bis 1786. Herausgegeben durch A. Schöll.'

The poet Jasmin has received a testimonial from his native town, Agen, consisting of a crown formed by two laurel branches in gold, intermixed with silver fruit.

The dullness of the *Académie Française* (if an Academy can ever be dull) was enlivened the other day, by the installation of the classical dramatist, M. Ponsard, whose oration on entering that chosen seat of wit and learning appears to have been singularly entertaining—above all to those with whom the speaker's "antecedents" in dramatic authorship are familiar. His duty in the solemnity was to pronounce a eulogy on his predecessor, good M. Baour-Lormian, the translator of 'Ossian,'—but his pleasure on the occasion appears to have been to deliver a dramatic lecture. In these Imperial days politics are not thought in good taste (to put the matter elegantly) in the Academy, so that literary polemics were naturally appealed to by a French literary man who stands only in the place he occupies by the courtesy of convention. That this is no new opinion of ours with regard to M. Ponsard the *Athenæum*, if consulted, will show. We were unmoved by 'Lucrece,'—cold to 'Agnès de Meraine' and 'Charlotte Corday' (to which, also, Paris has been not warm),—and have recently regarded the two comedies, 'L'Honneur' and 'La Bourse,' honestly wondering that Molière's countrymen can accept such pictures of real life and actual character done in milk and water. Thus, we have never been able to understand the renown, still less the claims, of M. Ponsard. In harmony with them was the line taken by the new Academician, who obligingly undertook, after the fashion of *Old Mortality*, to burnish up the tombs of the heroes of his art, to defend those whom none has attacked, and to draw comparison, for no apparent reason, save to defend the platitude of style which he himself has adopted as heroic. It pleased M. Ponsard to be especially eloquent on the subject of Racine, and to exhibit the author of 'Athalie' to the disadvantage of—whom?—the divine *Williams* (so, once more, in the Report!), our over-rated Shakespeare.

Racine [said M. Ponsard] is simple—very simple—more natural than Goethe, who is very affected, as natural as Shakespeare, when Shakespeare is natural. * * A fault against costume and historical colour is a venial crime,—a fault against the heart is a radical vice. In Shakespeare, whom people of late days opposed to Racine in order to pull down Racine, more exempt than his rival from these anachronisms? All his personages, Romans, Greeks, Sicilians, Danes, do they not wear the English dress? * * One recognises Shakespeare to be a great genius of the family of Homer, Dante, Corneille, and Molière,—that he is eloquent, pathetic, passionate,—it is then that he is true and simple, that he has sublime traits surrounded with exaggerations and inflations,—profound observations by the side of childish babble,—that he abounds in graceful pictures, but also in obscenities,—that his dramas, frequently terrible, are full, at the same time, of extravagancies, and so much

so, that they could never be played, as they stand, before a French public.

—In this strain of deep and appreciating criticism did the Author of 'La Bourse' go on.—At these receptions there is a reply, and reply to M. Ponsard fell to the lot of M. Nisard, who praised M. Ponsard, drama by drama, to the top of that gentleman's bent as an author; but, alluding to his theories,—particularly on the subject of *Williams*,—made an end of him, as critic and as modest Frenchman, in a few words, which were as simple as those of the new Academician had been sublime.

Time has raised Shakespeare above criticism, perhaps, because it has raised him above praise. The words "beauties" and "defects" belong to a relative language, beyond the pale of which we must search for terms, if we intend to define the charm, or to characterize the imperfections, of those astonishing works. Shakespeare has had the same destiny as Homer, &c., &c.

—It is well for the sense and credit of the Academy that it has a Nisard to reply to a Ponsard,—that it contains on its *fauteuils* largeness and liberality, for the rebuke of conceit and ignorance,—but the discourse and the reply make up one of the most edifying Academic "transactions" which have taken place during the current year.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, IS NOW OPEN EVERY EVENING except Saturday, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, 3s. Area, 3s. Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day between 11 and 4, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square, N.W., for gentlemen only, from 10 till 6, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, 3s. Area, 3s. Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day between 11 and 4, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Nov. 24.—Sir Roderick Murchison, V.P., in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows:—Capt. E. A. Acherson, Dr. H. Barth, Lieut. L. Brine, R.N., Capt. W. Brook, Capt. E. Cooper, and Messrs. J. W. Childers, J. A. Beaumont, J. D. C. Ewing, G. M. Harrison, A. B. Hill, J. R. Langer, J. Palliser, H. S. Reid, J. M. Share, R.N., E. H. Stanley, J. L. Statham, and J. Vaughan.—Various articles, relics of Sir John Franklin's Expedition, obtained from the Esquimaux at Repulse Bay, by Dr. Rae and others, sent home by Mr. Anderson from Montreal Island, were exhibited by the kindness of Mr. Tonna.—The Chairman announced the departure of Dr. E. K. Kane, of the United States, for the Havana, mentioning that the President had presented in person the Society's resolution passed at the last meeting, which was received by Dr. Kane with great pleasure,—and further stated he had reason to believe that the wishes of the deputation which had waited upon the Earl of Clarendon, advocating an expedition up the Niger and Chad, would be complied with.—The Chairman had also to announce that since the last meeting the Admiralty had granted the favour which had been requested by their President, that Lieut. De Crespigny, of this Society, who had volunteered to survey the great Island of Borneo, should have leave of absence and a free passage out in H.M.S. *Acteon*.—Lieut. Pim read his 'Outline of a Plan for a further Search after the Missing Expedition under Sir J. Franklin.' A screw steamer, with a complement of twenty men, was to penetrate as far down Peel Sound as possible, take up winter quarters, and, assisted by teams of dogs, purchased at the Danish settlements of Greenland, extend the search down both sides of the Sound. Another steamer was to push through Behring Strait and winter at King William Land; and a third party was to descend the Great Fish River. Lieut. Pim particularly desired the use of small steamers supplied with dogs for travelling purposes. Who could doubt that, had Sir John Franklin had the command of twenty men only, instead of 138, but he would have escaped from his icy prison as easily as Sir John Ross had done! The smaller number would enjoy abundance, while the larger number were perishing

with hunger. The superiority of dogs over men for sledging purposes had, in Lieut. Pim's opinion, been abundantly proved—frost being the most dreaded enemy of the men, whilst dogs are exposed to the severest inclemency of the weather with impunity. The most interesting locality for the search was undoubtedly King William Land, which, situated at the mouth of the Great Fish River, was, on account of its proximity to the Magnetic Pole, and the number of Esquimaux inhabiting its vicinity, who, beyond a doubt, were the depositories of the Franklin secret, of the greatest importance. Having pointed out the field of search, Lieut. Pim described the eastern road to it, or that by Lancaster Sound, as comparatively uncertain; while the western, or that through Behring Strait, he believed, could be coasted by ships, sooner or later in each year, along the northern shores of the American continent. Capt. Collinson had engaged to take a ship to Simpson Bay in ten months, and, indeed, had given it as his opinion to him that he could take the Marlborough, the largest ship in the British navy, through.—Mr. Cyrus Field, of the United States, explained his plan of telegraphic communication between England and America. The deepest part of the valley of the Atlantic, along the route surveyed between Ireland and Newfoundland, was 2,070 fathoms, and with this telegraph he would be able to send by the electric current 30,000 words in twenty-four hours. A line was now completed between New York and St. John's, Newfoundland, a distance of 1,700 miles, and a message had been sent, and a reply received, in fifteen minutes.—The Secretary read a short paper from Dr. Vogt, 'On the Ivory Trade of Central Africa.'

Dec. 8.—Sir Roderick Murchison, V.P., in the chair.—The Hon. W. F. Campbell, Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. Gordon, Col. L. S. O'Connor, Lord Oranmore, Sir W. Stuart, and Messrs. R. Benson, W. Benson, W. Bryant, G. Cooke, and J. Costerton, were elected Fellows.—Sir R. Murchison read a letter from Mr. V. Beechey, announcing the death of the President, Rear-Admiral Beechey.—The following resolution of the Council was put from the chair and unanimously adopted:—"That the chairman be requested to express the deep sorrow of the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society on the demise of their distinguished President, and to communicate their sincere condolences to his widow and family."—It was proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried, that Sir Roderick I. Murchison be President until the next anniversary meeting.—'Notes on the Determination of the River Eubœus of the Greek Historians,' by Mr. W. K. Loftus.—Letter from Mr. H. Poole on the proposed scientific examination of the Dead Sea, and the district between it and the Gulf of Akaba.—'Abstract of a Journal of the North Australian Expedition,' by Mr. J. S. Wilson.—Capt. Sherard Osborn finally reported, that he had just heard from Capt. Carter, formerly of Her Majesty's ship *Intrepid*, Conservator of the Humber, that Capt. Parker, of the *True Love*, announces that the Esquimaux had large sledges of wood, which they had got from a ship that had been broken up on the beach, and that there was another vessel pressed up in the ice, but not yet broken up, down Prince Regent Inlet. The wood sledges were made of had treenail-holes. These natives frequent Pond Bay, in Baffin Strait. Capt. Osborn believes these vessels to be two more of the deserted squadron.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 4.—E. Hawkins, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. F. A. Wilson was elected a Fellow.—The Secretary exhibited an arrow-head, and an Anglo-Saxon "scout" found at Chedworth, Gloucestershire.—Mr. J. Howard exhibited rubbings from the inscriptions on the bells of St. Nicholas, at Newcastleton-Tyne.—The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited a transcript of an alchemical work, which had formerly belonged to Elias Ashmole.—Mr. Hunter read 'Notices of the Old Clochard or Bell-Tower of the Palace of Westminster.'

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—Nov. 26.—B. Austen, Esq., in the chair.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, J. A. Rose, E. G. Squier and

E. Hatch, Esq., read a paper on 'The Remains of the Native Inhabitants of the North American Continent, with some observations on the habits and manners of the Indians, together with a description of the various tribes, and a list of the names of the principal chiefs and warriors, and a list of the names of the principal towns and villages, and a list of the names of the principal rivers and lakes, and a list of the names of the principal mountains and hills, and a list of the names of the principal islands and rocks, and a list of the names of the principal bays and harbours, and a list of the names of the principal straits and channels, and a list of the names of the principal sounds and gulfs, and a list of the names of the principal fjords and fiords, and a list of the names of the principal gulches and swamps, and a list of the names of the principal meadows and pastures, and a list of the names of the principal woods and forests, and a list of the names of the principal mountains 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FINE ARTS

THE FLEMISH EXHIBITION.

ONE hundred and twenty-one pictures, chiefly by second-rate men, constitute the first laudable attempt to get up a Flemish Exhibition in London. We regret to miss the works of Verboekhoven or of Ommegeanck. Still there are enough to amuse by their variety of subject and manner, and we see one or two examples of very skilful treatment and refined execution.

Of the better class is Slingener's *Siege of Haarlem* (No. 87), in which, though there is a little tameness, there is much propriety of dress and manner, a local colouring that gives the subject zest and a less theatrical air than most of our own artists would give it. The conical roofed *château*, by the bastion, has a truer air of Flemish history than we could well give. The artist has chosen a part of the rampart defended by women, and has well contrasted their soft faces with the rugged frown of the old veteran who holds the linstock and watches the dying maiden whom they are bearing out of the action. Women guard the cannon and fire their hagbuts from the walls. Women hold the tompons, and carry away the wounded. Telling no story, without beginning or end, such pictures as this are but clever historical illustrations, and cannot, whatever be the merits of their execution, hold a high place in Art.

M. Clère aims at propitiating religious bodies, but he will find critics less easily pleased. *The Redeemer* (16) is a strong life study, of a disagreeable tone of colour, and with a harsh glory round the rather vacant head. As for *Abraham washing the Angels' Feet* (17), it is sheer naught, and is only redeemed by the hot desert tone, which was an accident and error of the painter's. The three angels are terrible aberrations, and have neither divinity nor humanity.

M. Chenu presents us with a warm-up of that very old dish, *The Daughter of Cromwell reproaching Her Father* (12). Cromwell is as ruffianly as ever, and the daughter quite as sickly and angelic. It is a pity such a falsehood as this should be trumped up by painters. We know that Cromwell had a kingly presence, and did not always wear buff, and though he had not a peaked beard or a hang-dog mouth, was a monarch every inch. The falsehood is cleanly and carefully painted, but we wish the painter had chosen a better subject.

M. Dillens has a little of the Messonnier manner, though he is not so miniature and fairy-like, nor so fresh and courtly. His two pictures, *The Blacksmith* (24) and *The Captain of the Guard* (25), have much character and merit. The blacksmith's look is bold and vigorous, and the red glow of the anvil under the iron is well caught. As for the captain, he is one of those ruffling Don Joachims, buff and feather, that Gil Blas deals with and operas delight to introduce to us.

M. Wauters shows ingenuity in his *Artist Prayer* (117). Though his story is obscure, we see a nude man praying in a sort of rude belfry-chamber; he may be a cathedral worker about to climb up to chisel out the iron flower garland round a giant bell; he may be a sculptor about to strike the blow that is to vitalize his statue of the Dying Christ over the chancel arch.

M. de Brækeleer is inconclusive and tempting in his *Wandering Minstrel* (7) and his *Proposal* (8). The faces are ludicrously vacant in the first; and in the latter, there is some humour in the shy wooer and the pleased girl, though the character given is somewhat theatrical and conventional. There is want of power and purpose in these Wilkie subjects.

M. Bellon's *Last Study of Gericault* (1) is an ambitious picture, well painted, yet hardly worth doing. The dying painter, with a red cap on his pale forehead, sits propped up in bed, painting a pretty gypsy girl, who eyes him with wonder and sympathy. Behind, a keen-eyed pupil watches the outline of the painter with respect and sorrow. The tenacity of purpose in the dying artist is well expressed. We suppose the story is true of the gloomy painter of the Medusa's raft and its heap of corpses.

The New Toy (3), by M. De Block, represents a mother pulling the string of a puppet to amuse her child, who is in bed. The child is one of those round-browed children to be seen in Flanders. The old father, in the scarlet doublet, rejoices in a glorious twinkling head, worthy of the Dutch painters, but rather timid in execution. The whole picture is rich and true and highly finished.

In M. Dillens' *Don't you believe it?* (23) there is a pretty, coquettish, reproachful face, full of arch meaning, but of a bronzed and unpleasant colour.

M. Eeckhout's *Boy with a Kitten* (31) is rather a pretentious *genre* picture, but the composition is ill managed. The yellow and violet dress is tasteful, and the carpet and accessories are creditably painted.

M. Hamman's *Andrea Vesale* (47) is a portrait of the great physician whom the Inquisition persecuted in Philip the Second's time, for daring to dissect the dead and form anatomy into a science. Before this great man's time, who literally lived among the dead to benefit the living, and died that others might live, the world trusted to Galen's dissections, which had been made on apes and other animals, and were very uncertain and inaccurate when applied to man. To this great genius M. Hamman has given a bullet head and a villainous face, and he is directing, no one knows why, a scoundrel's scowl at the crucifix on the wall. There is power, however, in the artist's imagination, in the barred window, the pale light on the dead body, and in the glimmers of dawn on the surgeon's knife-blades and saws.

The Italian Herd-Boy (58), by M. Jacquand, is a hearty, genial study of a young piper among the mountains. The gay peacock feathers round the hat, the blue and red garments, the bandaged legs,—and, above all, the ruddy, swollen face, and the air of idleness,—make this a clever picture.

M. Stevens's *Poor Woman arrested as a Vagabond* (89) is a coarse, rude painting in the French manner, very flat and dull in tone. The soldiers are gruff and coarse, the vagabond virtuous and interesting. The lady offering her a purse is not true to nature: there is no country where people are so polite as to give away purses.

M. Stroobant's *Old Flemish House* (91) is picturesque and pleasing. — M. Vandervin's *Water-Mill near Cuen* (97) is fresh and breezily bright. The old green car, with the postillion in blue and the trappings of red, the mill, and the trees, are all full of life and character.

M. Van Schendel has several candle-light scenes, rather violent, forced and opaque in colour. These subjects require deep tones and high finish. Broad fire-lit faces, with contrasts of moonlight and grey mist, are his delight.

M. Willem's *Algerian Woman* (118) is very cold in colour, but very Oriental in its general truth. The red and green water-jar, the white robe and striped scarf, the dark glamour of eyes, the attitude, the scene, are all Algerine.

One of the best pictures in the room, strong as are its defects standing out from M. Le Hon's soap-sud sea (66), and M. Francia's dummel herbage (33), is M. Calame's *Lake of the Four Cantons* (10), which beside M. Chaigneau's lurid and dull *Setting Sun in the Landes* (11) shines like a sapphire beside a piece of sea-coal. There is nothing but some water, a drooping fir-tree or two, and a mountain with patches of snow upon it. The distance is not air, but something much more palpable,—yet the whole is delightful and beautiful, however unreal the convention from which the artist starts may be. The blues of the sky and water are artfully contrasted by their degrees of contrasting depth and luminousness. The firs are of a white green, and feather with a Swiss truth that delights us.

M. Lefebvre's *Brother and Sister* (69) are little better than studies of the quaint Breton dress. M. Leman's *Duel of Coligny and De Guise* (68) is a story of the Fronde, treated in a dull manner, with propriety we must own, but without vivacity, sparkle, or grace. Guise is what ladies call "an object," in yellow and red, and Coligny seems what tailors term "the extreme top."

M. Portael's *Flower Girl in Venice* (74) is a beautiful study of a Venetian Flora selling flowers,—herself the fairest flower. M. Stoquart's *Drove of*

E. Hatch, Esq., were elected Members.—Mr. Hogg read a paper, 'On Kertch, its Larger Tumuli and other Remains,' chiefly from the researches of Lieut. Thompson, of the 48th Regt. of Madras Native Infantry. The paper was accompanied with some drawings of Kertch and its environs, together with those of the tumuli which Mr. Thompson himself opened. The principal monument appears to have stood in what was once a vineyard: it is a tumulus of an oval form, containing a chamber carefully constructed of over-lapping stones, with a shaft which passed upwards through the centre of the flat top; the walls were overlaid by a very hard dark-coloured cement. The entrance, which was broken, seems to have been forced open in ancient times. From the peculiar form of this tumulus, Lieut. Thompson conjectures that, anciently, it was supported by terraces. Among other objects he found were the bottoms of several large jars, which were found to contain the crusted residue of wine. This discovery tends to confirm those of Dr. Macpherson in the same neighbourhood. The largest tumulus was on the plains adjacent to the town; the interior chamber of this tumulus was very perfect, square at the base, and gradually rounded off by cutting off the angles towards the top. It was about 14 feet square at the base, and about 19 feet in height.

LEWNEAN.—Nov. 18.—Prof. Bell, President, in the chair.—A. B. Cooke, R. Garner, J. T. Law and P. L. Slater, Esqs. were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read, 'Description of a New Species of Draparnaldia,' by J. B. Hicks, M.D. The plant is met with in the streamlets issuing from some of the bogs of the New Forest, and grows attached to sticks and stones.—'Note on the Palm Tree of Timbuctu,' by Dr. Seemann. After remarking that the species of palm which grows at Timbuctu had till now remained a botanical enigma, the statement of its being the cocco-nut palm being open to grave doubts, Dr. Seemann states, that from the descriptions contained in the letters of Dr. Vogel, he had reason to believe he had determined it to be the *Borassus (?) Ethiopius* of Martius.—'On the previously unobserved Occurrence of certain Fungi in and near London,' by the Rev. J. M. Rodwell. The author states that he has found the rare *Agaricus ulmarius* finely developed on the trees in St. James's Park, in the Green Park, and also in Gray's Inn Gardens; several fine specimens of *Polyporus giganteus* in St. James's Park and Kensington Gardens; and of *Fistulina hepatica* at Highbury.—'On the Nature of the Coronal Scales in Saponaria,' by M. T. Masters, Esq.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 9.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—'On the Laws of the Strength of Wrought and Cast Iron,' by Mr. W. Bell.—Specimens of the recently discovered iron deposits in the Himalayas, Northern India, were exhibited by Mr. W. Sowerby.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Dec. 10.—Dr. Lyon Playfair, V.P., in the chair.—'On the Utilization of the Sewage of Towns by the Deodorizing Process established at Leicester, and the Economical Application of it to the Metropolis,' by Mr. W. F. Cooke.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 8.—'Anatomy,' by Prof. Partridge.
- Tues. British Architect's, 8.
- Wed. Geographical, 8.—Special Meeting, to receive the Rev. Dr. Livingston, and present to him the Society's Gold Medal.
- Thurs. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Annual General Meeting.
- Fri. Stationers, 8.
- Sat. Linnean, 8.
- Geological, 8.—'On the Tertiary Freshwater Deposits of the Western Portion of the Grecian Archipelago,' by Capt. Spratt.—'On an Ice-carried Boulder at Borgholm,' by Mr. John Wollay, communicated by Sir U. Lyell.—'On the Occurrence of Volcanic Bombs in Van Diemen's Land,' by the Rev. Mr. Clarke.—'Analyses of Waters from the Turko-Persian Frontier,' by Dr. Richardson and Mr. Brown, communicated by Mr. Loftus.—'On some Minerals from Siam,' by Messrs. Hillier and Moyle, communicated by the Foreign Office.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'On the Ivory and Teeth of Commerce,' by Prof. Owen.
- Naturalists, 7.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.
- Royal, 8.
- Philological, 8.
- Asiatic, 2.

Cattle at a Watering-Place (90) is unpleasantly red and green, and rather too much in the old manufacturing formula. The cows have no individuality, and are stupidly alike. A mere cow does not deserve painting, and must be very well done to interest at all.

As a whole, this Flemish Exhibition is not what it ought to be, and what it may become with care in other years. Yet we acknowledge, with thanks, an obligation to those who have brought it together as a beginning. Another year it may be not unworthy of comparison with its sisters, the French and German.

THE TURNERS AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

In anticipation of the water-colours that are soon to break out like early spring flowers on the walls of the old red-brick palace, six more oil-pictures have been added to the Turner Collection.

The best of these is, undeniably, *Calais Pier* (No. 472), one of the earliest of Turner's best works. It is dated 1803, nearly forty years before the pyrotechnic tableaux were painted, with the artist's shaking hand and blunted eye. It is a rich-toned, deep, lustrous picture; the lustre such as old furniture of ebony has, full of glutinous browns and transparent grey-greens, very jewelled and precious to the imitators of old masters. If it had no other merit than this dun-brightness this would be a poor picture, but it has more, because it was the work of a great Art-thinker, striving to break the chains of convention and to climb his own virgin *Andes* of thought, and to dwell there alone and free. The scene, to come to facts, is the pier of the old French town once our own. The English packet is arriving, and the fishing-boats are preparing to put to sea. Both sea and land are in confusion and excitement,—the land with the expected arrival and the sea with a coming storm. The centre of the picture, above a green whirlpool and the great waves that lash and curl, is taken up by two fishing-boats that are just putting off. Turner has contrasted the pair in the conventional manner, but still with a skill peculiarly his own. One sail looms dark and broad against the still darker obscurity of the sky, the other breaks light with its pale browns and yellows against the swelling gloom, which, thinned and subdued in the centre, has opened into a soft blue chasm, pure and unsullied as the very delight of a tranquil summer noon. Nor is this the only contrast:—the mast of the one craft is the mere whip, slim and pliant as a hazel-wand,—about the other there is a certain Dutch sturdiness that yields to no wind, but defies its power. A group of men—some red and some blue—push the boat from the broad-timbered bulks of the pier. On the landing, fishermen, with ponderous sabots and gay caps, are handing in wine-flasks to the boatmen, who are starting for a rough night's work. There are gendarmes, gruff and satirical idlers, shouting fishermen and fishwives bargaining, with fish which they deal out to each other like counters. The pale flesh-colours of the turbot were always painted by Turner with the same deceptive finish. The delicate pearls of their greys, perhaps, pleased his eye, that delighted so in all prismatic tendernesses and soft evanescences. The stormy skirt of white that marks the sea-horizon tells with truth and force against the low-toned sky. This same sky, though full of wind and bluster, and not devoid of coarse, rough truth, is rather hard and unnatural, and is by no means one of Turner's most pleasing aerial effects. It seems painted from sheer fancy, and that fancy not much roused at the time. The edges of the brown masses of the cumulus are hard, and the forms do not fold and melt. The inner circle of blue breaks out unsubdued, yet not luminous, and there is something bold yet hollow in the general treatment of the atmosphere. The glory of the whole picture is the froth and tumble of the sea,—its stately sweep and break, and the sparkle and tilting of the waves, that meet and jostle: that climb and fall, swell and melt in a way peculiar to ocean tumult on such a day. There is also great variety in the distance:—observe the boat heeling over, and the distant steamer with its spout of white smoke—white as a gull's wing

against a dark cloud. Still, this sea would not wet one, and does not chill one—it wants the pure freshness of Cooke and Stanfield's seas, and has an air of sham from the symbolism of the old masters and Dutch painters, of which it reminds us. Still, there is a wonderful assertion of diabolic power in the rise and march of that long breaker crowning itself with foam.

Sea Piece (469) is a clever imitation of the old manner—very deep and solemn in tone, and masterly and free in execution. The sky, of a rich golden brown, sinks into dregs of less transparent grey as it falls to the horizon. With his usual love of warmth, Turner fires the picture with a boatman in red, and lights it with a gull's specky wings—the usual gull. In the distance are dark piles—only blocks of dark wood, yet telling as awful facts—points of defence and safety to man against his great enemy, the sea, whose temper is so changeable and unequal. Here are more mere dots of light, and beyond rises the dark masts and spars of a vessel. The sea, boldly painted, flows and washes with speed and force; it has a motion and power of its own—is no mere mill-pond bounded by the picture-frame, but is a fragment of an ocean vast as time and wide as eternity.

Bacchus and Ariadne (525).—This is a distressing memento of what a great man can sink to. From Belisarius to the beggar—from Turner to this—is a fall indeed. The picture is a determination to astonish by a *tour de force*, and such an illumination of brimstone and fox colour never set an innocent public on the gaps. As for the figures, all that is good in them is borrowed, and what is borrowed is spoiled. There is the Bacchus of the National Gallery picture twisting himself like a posture-maker. As for Ariadne, she has a face like a badly-boiled pudding that has been squeezed into too tight a cloth. The thing is all white and brown, red and buff. There is the usual Italian tree spindled to inanity, crowded with swarming cupids and contrasted with switchy willows. The figures have no shape or form, and are worse than ciphers, being ambitious and obtrusive nonentities. This picture is a disappointed man's protest and defiance. Turner wished to force his way by these coloured phantasmagoria into public opinion, and to "bring down the house," as managers say, by an irresistible effect. He had tried the sap, and the slow advance by zig-zag and parallel—he determined now to essay the escalade, the *coup-de-main* and the storm. These blazons of a mad herald,—these upsettings of paint-boxes and brewings of pigments,—at which critics years ago alternately laughed and raved, were Turner's forlorn hopes,—clever tricks, unworthy of the great hand that painted the solemn majesty of the old *Téméraire* and the rich coloured dreams of *Polyphemus's* agony. Like Catherine-wheels they flared and whizzed on the Academy walls till honest countrymen's heads grew quite giddy; yet, through all the phantasm there still shone the half-extinct star of expiring genius.

The Exile and the Rock Limpet (532) has about as much propriety in its name as if it had been called "Cæsar and there is the limpet; but no one, but for the catalogue, would have observed the shell-fish, or associated it with the captive Emperor. There on a low shore walks Napoleon, musing,—the sunset all aflame at his back. Behind him, red and transfigured in the light, paces the sentry or guard, whose ominous shadow falls beside that of the Emperor's, in the water that lies at the conqueror's foot. Blue, red, and brimstone colours form the picture,—of tone, which is more than colour, there is none. To the right, rise those ruins that Turner was so fond of showing, yet hiding with semi-opaque scumbles of purple whiteness. The picture, in spite of its ridiculous and *Della-Cruscan* name, has grandeur, but it is spoiled by Turner's usual failing—his want of figure drawing. Napoleon is a Dutch toy—a doll, and not a man—much less a hero. He is ludicrously weak in his legs, and it is impossible to believe in his existence. No thought, however great, can redeem such drawing of the human form as Turner's, who wanted the first elements of a department of his science, in which, with vain and misguided ambition, he was pecu-

liarily anxious to excel. Turner could not draw a man.

The Angel standing in the Sun.—This has a certain grandeur, but it is the grandeur of a dying man's delirium. There is no blocking out of form, no interlacing of plan or purpose. All we see is a blaze of light with a figure in the centre, like a drop-scene fairy with something in her hand, and a yellow glory round her body. Below this phenomenon are a quantity of alarmed dummies, who seem running away from a spirit who is anxious to address them. Turner, who began with plain heaven and earth, made his earth heavenly and his heaven more than heaven; but he failed when he plunged into space, and sought for bursting comets and planets splitting in twain, for fresh materials to expend his gamboge and vermilion upon. Well as he did it, one must confess that his incessant white blazes of light, his paths of glory, and reds fading into blue—imaginative enough, true enough, but still all smacking somehow of London—grew at last tedious. Partridge is a very good food, but we all know what "*un-jours perdrix*" means, and need no fresh telling. Ruins through a mist, evanescent scumbles, and glorified fogs, give us at last a sensation of seasickness (if the bull may be allowed), and make us long for plain John Constable's dew-dashed fields and simple *Ruysdael's* brave terra firma.

Undine giving the Ring to Masaniello (549).—This is quite a dotage, and merely shows the progressive, insatiable, and restless desire for perfection in a great but now imbecile colourist. The ambition is morbid, the power gone. There is a splash of coarse indigo,—a white vacancy for a centre,—a figure-head and arms and a nightmare after the opera sort of Masaniello. Who can tell what *Undine* of the old *Fouqué* fairy story has to do with Thomas Aniello, the fisherman of the seventeenth-century outbreak of lazzaroni against nobles and Spaniards? Thomas may have figured in the "ring," but what has he to do with a German water-nymph? The whole affair is a pantomime and a puzzle, fit only for bemuddled theorists of colour. If this is good painting, what is Titian's? It is an insult to common sense for any dogmatist to thrust such coloured draughts down our throat and call them the best wine. Every one knows that when a clever man had done his best, and can go no further, he grows impatient,—and attempting some clever error, thinks he has made an advance. This failing of human nature is the secret of the modern revival of coloured sculpture, and it was the secret of Turner's aberrations.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—At length something may be done about the New National Gallery and the concentration of our National Art-Treasures. The estate at Kensington Gore waits for the palace that in good time may receive our various collections; but the opposition of taste, interest and opinion to that site has rendered fresh inquiry necessary—former Reports from Parliamentary Committees being indecisive. Lord Palmerston, wisely in our judgment, has selected six Royal Commissioners outside the House of Commons, gentlemen more directly responsible to the nation which holds their fame in keeping than Members of Parliament. The Commissioners are Lord Broughton, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. R. Ford, Mr. Faraday, Mr. Cockerell, R.A. and Mr. George Richmond. These gentlemen are charged, not only to "inquire into and determine" the site of the New National Gallery, but also to report on the desirableness of combining with it the Fine-Art and Archaeological Collections of the British Museum.

The following correspondence on the subject of the proposed competition for the Wellington Memorial has been sent to us for publication; and we very willingly place it on record for future use:—

32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, Dec. 8.
As the most effectual method of informing the sculptors of the world, on matters which are known to be viewed by some of them with anxiety, I am directed by the Members of the Sculptors' Institute to ask the favour of an early insertion in your journal of the inclosed correspondence. The reasons for seeking official information by the First Majesty's Works were:—1st. The well-known fact, that artists, for the sake of effect, increase the difficulty of

selection, by no the model or a definitely, that the specified as really. It was the feeling and opinion which would p an impartial selection in order espec assured that the and position, at on the relative judges, knowing then scrupulous politeness, and influenced by a appeared neces author of the be the monument will certainly be who succeeds in model would p work.—I have,

Sir,—I am re Institute to ad which Her Ma Paul's Cathedral Wellington. I to the competi they would be you at your ear deviate from the petition? 2nd prior to the d the judges. At interested to the competition? to believe that standing on the excess of the porance to be apology for not requesting the

To the Right Commission

Sir,—I am d Majesty's Worl ter, dated t Members of the certain points to erect his Duke of W I am to inform model shall be forth most cle must not depa be given on the afforded by the cannot be give and will not b in the Specifica author of the positive obligat R. B. Steph

The follow

Sir,—I am Majesty's Worl erty to pub lower to thas the same December 6, event the Fir not consider that the artie will probabl ivers further improvement model shall Commissioner appointed the tion of you ter of the of and the sculptors may ter. I am an involved. The point, and in est in, which monument in correspondence ter may for

R. B. Steph
The Time presented to of painting; instruction daily conte management British Mu is a conditi tion must Minister fo

selection, by neglecting the instructions as to the size of the model or sketch. It will be seen the reply now states definitely, that all models not strictly in accordance with the specified scale will be excluded from the competition. It was thought that by an anterior exhibition, public feeling and opinion might be ascertained, the operation of which would possibly be valuable in contributing towards the impartial selection. 3rdly. It appeared also of great importance that the judges should be at once publicly known, in order especially that foreign artists might be fully assured that the tribunal would be of the highest character and position, and consist of those most competent to decide on the relative merits of sketches; and, further, that the judges, knowing they were to undertake the office, would scrupulously refrain from visiting the studios of competitors, and from allowing themselves to be in any way influenced by artists or their friends. 4thly. This question appeared necessary to set at rest a doubt, whether the author of the best design would be commissioned to execute the monument. Foreigners as well as British sculptors will certainly be discouraged by the anticipation that he succeeds in producing the best and most appropriate model would probably not be employed to carry out the work.—I have, &c., EDWARD B. STEPHENS, Hon. Sec.

32, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, Oct. 25. Sir—I am requested by the Members of the Sculptors' Institute to address you on the subject of the monument which Her Majesty's Government intend to erect in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. In considering the published terms relating to the competition, the following questions arose, on which they would be most thankful to receive information from you at your earliest convenience:—1st. Will designs which deviate from the stated dimensions be accepted in competition? 2nd. Are the designs to be publicly exhibited prior to the decision of the judges? 3rd. The names of the judges. 4th. Is the execution of the monument to be entrusted to the author of the best design submitted in competition? The Members of the Institute have reason to believe that the confidence arising from a mutual understanding on the above points would materially add to the success of the competition; and they trust that the importance of the design to them will plead a sufficient apology for calling your attention to the subject, and requesting the favour of a reply.—I have, &c., EDWARD B. STEPHENS, Hon. Sec.

To the Right Hon. Sir R. B. Hall, Bart., M.P., First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works.

Office of Works, &c., Oct. 29. Sir—I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 25th inst., requesting, on behalf of the Members of the Sculptors' Institute, to be informed on certain points in regard to the monument which it is proposed to erect in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington. With regard to your first query, I am to inform you that the directions as to the size that the model shall bear in proportion to the monument are set forth most clearly in the Specifications, and competitors must not depart from them. 2. No further information can be given on the subject of your second inquiry than that afforded by the Specifications. 3. The names of the judges cannot be given, as the selection has not yet been made, and will not be made for some time. 4. There is nothing in the Specifications to bind the Government to employ the author of the best design to execute the work, and no positive obligation can be incurred.—I am, &c., E. B. STEPHENS, Esq. G. RUSSELL, Assistant-Sec.

The following letter has also been made public.—

Office of Works, &c., Dec. 6. Sir—I am directed by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., to state that you are at perfect liberty to publish your letter dated October 25, and the answer to that letter dated October 29; and that you will take the same course with your last letter, dated December 6, if you think proper to do so; but in that event the First Commissioner desires me to say that he does not consider he has given any ground for your statement that the artist who succeeds in producing the best model will probably not be employed to carry out the work. He wishes further to remark, that he considers it would be most convenient to nominate the judges until such time as the model shall have been sent in for exhibition. The First Commissioner hopes that when the judges shall have been appointed the selection will be such as to secure the approbation of your profession and the public at large. In your letter of the 6th inst. you speak of models and sketches, and of the relative merits of sketches. In order that you may not be misled by the publication of that letter, I am directed to state that no sketches will be received. The Specification sent out is clear upon this point, and indicates distinctly that models alone are to be sent in, in which models must be exactly correct size of the monument intended to be erected. Should you publish the correspondence, the First Commissioner desires that this letter may form part of it.—I am, &c., ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary.

E. B. STEPHENS, Esq.

The Times announces that Mr. Sheepshanks has presented to the nation the whole of his collection of paintings and drawings for the purpose of public instruction in Art. "Mr. Sheepshanks," says our daily contemporary, "disapproving irresponsible management by boards like the trustees of the British Museum and National Gallery, has made it a condition that the responsibility for his collection must rest with an individual Minister—the Minister for Education. Mr. Sheepshanks con-

siders that a crowded thoroughfare is not a suitable site for quietly studying works of Art, and has stipulated that his collection must be kept in the neighbourhood of its present locality, at Kensington. He is willing that the pictures, &c. should be lent to those provincial towns which provide suitable places to exhibit them. Upon these conditions, which, we believe, Lord Palmerston has cordially accepted on behalf of the Government, Mr. Sheepshanks has signified his readiness to hand over immediately the whole of his very fine collection, which is especially rich in the best works of Mulready, Landseer, and Leslie, and contains fine examples of the principal modern British painters in oil. The value of the collection may be estimated at about 60,000*l*."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. Costa. On FRIDAY, December 19, the usual Christmas Performance of Handel's "MESSIAH." Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves and Herr Formey; with Orchestra of 700 Performers. "Tickets, 5*s*, 3*s*, and 1*0s* 6*d*, or Subscriptions, One, Two, or Three Guineas, which will entitle to Double Tickets for this Performance, at the Society's Office, No. 6 in Exeter Hall.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Handel's "MESSIAH" will be performed on WEDNESDAY, December 17, under the direction of Mr. John Hillman, Principal Vocalist, assisted by Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Thomas—Tickets, 1*2s*, 6*d*, 3*0s*, 2*0s*, or Three Guineas, which may be had of the Musicians, and at St. Martin's Hall. Commence at half-past 7.

CROSBY HALL, Bishopsgate Street.—Under the immediate patronage of the Baroness de Rothschild and Lady Anthony de Rothschild.—Programme of MISS HARRIET ROTHSCCHILD and MISS LE DIEU'S (Daughters of Mrs. Anneson) GRAND EVENING CONCERT, on TUESDAY, December 16. To commence at Eight o'clock precisely. The following Artists will have the honour of appearing:—Miss Poole, Miss Messent, Mrs. Alfred Gilbert, Miss Cole, Miss Mina Poole, Miss H. Rothschild; Mr. Tennant, Mr. Wallworth, Mr. Stuart, Violin, M. Louis Rie; Harp, Mr. Cheshire; Trombone, Herr Schalk (Member de la Chapelle du Grand Duc de Saxe-Weimar); Pianoforte, Miss Charlotte Fox and Miss Le Dieu. Conductors, Mr. Francesco Berger and Miss Poole and Miss Mina Poole; Song, "Di Proenza il mar" (Travista), Verdi, Mr. Wallworth; Solo, Pianoforte, Mendelssohn, Miss Le Dieu; Duet, "Se mi ami ancor" (Trovatore), Verdi, Miss Harriet Rothschild and Mr. Tennant; Solo, Trombone, Herr Nabich; Song, "The Mountaineer," Auber, Miss Poole; Song, "The Standard Bearer," Lindpaintner, Mr. Stuart; Song, Miss Harriet Rothschild; Song, "Soft Winds are breathing," Linley, Mr. Tennant; Song, "The Zingari," Donizetti, Miss Mina Poole; Duet, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Wallworth—Tickets, 7*5s*, 6*0s*, 3*0s*, 2*0s*, and 1*0s* 6*d*. To be obtained of Messrs. Cramer, Beale & Co., 201, Regent Street; Messrs. Keith, Prosser & Co., 43, Cheapside; or of Miss Harriet Rothschild, 6, Thurlow Place, Brompton; and of Miss Le Dieu, 10, Southampton Street, Fitzroy Square.

THEATRE ROYAL ST. JAMES'S.—GERMAN PLAYS.—THIS EVENING.—Three German Plays by Kotzebue, E. Genée, Paditz, performed by a German Company, with French Scene Comique, by Mlle. Rosa Dorey and M. Lucien; German Poika and Mlle. Wiese and Mlle. Dorey; Musical Entertainments by Mlle. Nagner, Herr Gieger, Madame Wilpert, Mrs. Beringer, &c.

GERMAN EDITION OF HANDEL'S WORKS.—The prospectus of the German monumental edition of Handel's works, originated by the approaching anniversary of his death, has been laid before us, and proves to be something entirely different from what rumour had prepared any one to expect. First, comes a preamble in the usual style,—afterwards, the plan, which plan runs as follows:—

"The undersigned have united and formed a Society under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with the intention of assisting by all the means in their power the publication of a complete and uniform edition of all his works. * * The scores will be revised by the strictest comparison with the original manuscripts and first editions. To promote universal usefulness, an adaptation for the pianoforte will be added. To the original English and Italian words a careful translation in German will be adjoined. Bibliographic or other suitable introductions and remarks will precede each volume. The compositions will be divided into three classes:—Oratorios; Operas; Cantatas, Chamber Music, Instrumental Works, &c.—and each of these classes will be chronologically arranged. It is supposed that the whole will consist of sixty volumes, namely, Oratorios, twenty-eight; Operas, twenty; Cantatas, Chamber Music, Instrumental Works, &c., twelve. Three volumes, that is, one of each class, will be published annually, containing about 480 pages; and as the undertaking is not a private speculation, but to be considered as a mutual enterprise of the subscribers, it is hoped that it will find the same interest as the publication of Bach's Works, in which case the annual subscription will be 2*l*, including all expenses to London."

The names of "the undersigned" are—

"C. F. Becker, in Leipzig; L. Bischof, in Cologne; Breitkopf & Hertz, in Leipzig; Fr. Chrysander, in Berlin; S. W. Dehn, in Berlin; J. J. Ewer & Co., in London; J. Faist, in Stuttgart; Joseph Fischhof, in Vienna; Robert Franz, in Halle; G. G. Gervinus, in Heidelberg; H. Giehne, in Carls-

ruhe; C. G. P. Grädener, in Hamburg; M. Hauptmann, in Leipzig; Franz Hauser, in Munich; Ferd. Hiller, in Cologne; Otto Jahn, in Bonn; J. P. Kittl, in Prague; Ed. Krueger, in Aurich; Franz Lachner, in Munich; Vincenz Lachner, in Manheim; Franz Liszt, in Weimar; Julius Maier, in Munich; C. A. Mangold, in Darmstadt; Friedr. Marburg, in Königsberg; A. B. Marx, in Berlin; Giacomo Meyerbeer, in Berlin; J. Moscheles, in Leipzig; J. T. Mosewius, in Breslau; Sigismund Neukomm, in Heidelberg; Graf von Redern, in Berlin; Jul. Rietz, in Leipzig; F. V. Rühl, in Frankfurt a. M.; S. Schreyer v. Wartensee, in Frankfurt a. M.; E. Sobolewski, in Bremen; Julius Stern, in Berlin; Arnold Wehner, in Hanover."

Betwixt what is stated, what is undertaken for, what is supposed, and what is signed, this prospectus seems to English eyes visionary, and at every point open to question. Has the Society announced as above to have been formed ever met? Is any plan of operation beyond the nomination of publishers at Leipzig and agents in London decided on? By whom is this twenty years' publication to be edited?—by one man or by many men?—if by one, by whom? On what grounds are these sixty volumes, which (it "is hoped") are to cost no more than 40*l*, assumed as the limit of the "complete and uniform critical Model Edition of all Handel's compositions," announced in the preamble? We have, here, too much, and too little! What need is there of the "careful translation in German" to the English?—nay, or to the Germans, so far as the Italian operas of Handel are concerned? What guarantee is offered that any such publication, if once commenced, will be ever completed?—The case of Bach's works is a different one. The MSS. lie in a comparatively small compass, and many have never been published before;—nor was there any talk, so far as we recollect, of "monument" in producing them.—In the above, we have the best musical names in Germany affixed to a plan where the limit is shadowy, where the terms are left in ambiguous obscurity, of which the provisions are superfluous and the execution is all but impracticable.

LYCEUM.—The new play of "The Cagot, or Heart for Heart" was produced on Saturday. It is in five acts, and written by Mr. Falconer, a provincial actor, and author of some poems; a fact which accounts for the knowledge of stage-effects with which the piece abounds. The school of drama to which it belongs is the rhetorical, and it is built up in the style of the French five-act tragedy. There is no comic relief, but there is much description, and each act is brought to a climax. The dialogue is remarkable for noble sentiments: a religious vein is also observable; and the style is frequently poetic, though the verse is not always correct. The Cagot race is supposed to have been a remnant of the Saracenic army defeated by Charles Martel, and to have been the objects of superstitious abhorrence to the French of the fifteenth century. The hero may be accepted as the type of oppressed races in general; but the idea is not thoroughly carried out, as he appears at the end, after the usual fashion of romances, to be the son of the noble house of De Foix. His supposed mother, however, in the extent of her injuries, as well as in the bitterness of her revenge, is the more exact representative of the race to which she really belongs. Discarded by her aristocratic lover, she would incite the boy she had fostered to avenge both her wrongs and his own; and tempts him to the murder of the titular Count de Foix, whose life he had already saved. But her purpose is anticipated. The Count has already fallen by the blow of an assassin, under their own roof;—and the Cagots are accused of a crime they never committed. Raoul, (such is the hero's name,) however, confesses to the crime, driven by "the pangs of despised love" to seek death. Convinced subsequently that he has been "precipitate and rash," he would retract his confession, but in vain:—for the mysterious Cagot-mother unites in his accusation, and on his supposed execution retorts on her seducer—"He was thy son." By the contrivance of a pious priest, however, the axe has fallen on Hugo the real assassin, and Raoul and the young Count de Foix are produced alive in due time to confute the plots of their enemies. They prove

to be half-brothers, and the latter willingly surrenders to the former, his preserver, the lady *Eugénie*, of Beaumoniér (Miss Woolgar), who, for the love of the supposed *Cagot*, had been willing to share both the imputation and punishment of his guilt. There is great complexity and perplexity in the plot, in consequence of the confused and un-avowed relations of the persons; and this is rather increased by the agency of *Sir Aymer de Beriot*, next-of-kin to the young count, the contriver of his attempted assassination—aspirant, too, to the hand and lands of *Eugénie*, and prosecutor of *Raoul* on the alleged charge of murder. The villain is, however, at all points defeated. He was forcibly and carefully acted by Mr. Stuart. But the weight of the performance rested on Mr. Dillon, whose impersonation of *Raoul* was so successful that he was recalled at the end of every act. The character is an elaborate portrait of a noble-minded, true-loving man, sorely tempted, but of heroic virtue. The situations are strong, and the speeches are striking either in sentiment or description. A word of praise must be specially awarded to Mrs. Weston, who played the *Cagot*-mother with surprising force and insight. This lady—an artist of solid intelligence, complete in her mastery of the stage—is, we understand, the wife of the new dramatist, though appearing in the bills under a theatrical name. The whole of the characters were respectably acted, and the entire performance was enthusiastically received.

If this play, after such a first night's triumph, should fail to secure a run, it will not be without use to state the reason. In a word, then, the drama of 'The *Cagot*' is constructed on the principle of surprise, not on that of expectation. The former is not proved to wear well, the latter is. The former is seldom effective for more than one night, the latter is good for many. Moreover, the more striking of the situations are due to previous dramas; such as 'Love,' 'Macbeth,' 'Il Trovatore,' and even 'Jonathan Bradford.' It is natural, however, that an actor's play should be raised on the platform of theatrical conventions and reminiscences. We point out these faults to Mr. Falconer that, in his future efforts, he may set himself free, if possible, from the limitations of his trade, and assert the poet's privilege of originality.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Madame Elisa Poma appeared at M. Jullien's concert this week in the *sortita* of *Arsace*, from 'Semiramide,' after having been largely advertised as *prima donna* from the Italian theatres. "Which Italian theatres?" might any one well inquire, after hearing Madame Poma's indifferent version of an air, which we have been used to hear differently sung by Mrs. Alfred Shaw and Meadames Alboni and Angri. If Madame Poma was *prima donna* at any opera-house in which those ladies were admired in former years, we can but say, that the great art of singing must have entirely changed since their time, and that crude want of scholarship passes muster where accomplishment used to be exposed to comparison and criticism. But for the prefatory puffs Madame Poma might have been passed over in silence. M. Jullien's "Mendelssohn Night" has been repeated this week.

The election of new members for the *Philharmonic Society* resulted in the names of Mr. Cusins and Mr. Jewson being added to the list. Without disrespect to a couple of meritorious professors, such election must strike every one as without propriety or warrant, except it be understood that the *Philharmonic Society* is to become a musical family party.

We may name three English young ladies who have also lately appeared as *contraltos* and *mezzo-soprani* with fair promise—Miss Clara Mackenzie, Miss Kate Sinclair, and (in the North) Miss Newbound. The last lady had been already heard at the opening concerts in the Surrey Gardens. There is now a scarcity of bass voices among our singers.

Mr. Macfarren's 'May-day' (with Miss Sherington for *soprano*) was announced for Tuesday's *Philharmonic Concert* at Liverpool. By this it will be seen, that this *Canata* is quietly gaining an acceptance, which has not been accorded to its

more ambitious and less English predecessors. The hint is well worth working out by one, with whom the want has never been want of talent or of knowledge.

The Italian Opera in Paris, though still menaced by a prohibitive appeal before the Courts on the part of Signor Verdi, is showing some signs of animation. Signor Mario is, on universal testimony, credited with being in his best order. 'La Traviata' was represented this day week. Private letters assure us, that English speculators bought the theatre for the first night or nights of *Mdlle. Piccolomini's* appearance in that opera. But we imagine that (let speculation do its worst) only a limited reign is to be anticipated for Madame Piccolomini in Paris. *Le Moniteur* declares the performance to have been a "great success," but evades the heroine's share in the triumph. The correspondent of the *Times* rests also safely in generals, and prophesies that the opera will please more on the second than on the first night. We have something more precise from the *Morning Post's* "own correspondent," who writes thus concerning the *prima donna*:—"Throughout a painfully difficult rôle you forget the art of singing in the art of acting." In the 'Libiamo' Signor Mario had a complete success. His *romance*, too, was *encored*. To continue quotations:—"The second act was evidently not liked by the public as the first. There is something about this opera, however, which appeared to thrill the audience at the close."—"How far the opera will be successful in Paris no one can predict."—"The public even here must be weary of the sort of story," &c. The above confidences and admissions are tolerably significant.

A Correspondent calls our attention to the death, in Devonshire, at an advanced age, of Mr. Charles Smith, one of our elder English musicians. He began life, with musical promise, as a singing, playing, composing prodigy,—and after writing some theatrical music and sundry separate pieces, which long kept their places in our concert-bills (among others, an ambitious setting of 'Hohenlinden'), resigned public occupation in favour of the less brilliant, but more lucrative life, of professorship in the provinces.

Mr. Webster returned on Monday to the Adelphi Theatre, and was received with marked approbation. The dramas of 'Janet Pride' and 'The Elves' were performed.—At the Haymarket, the comedy of 'Money' was revived, the part of *Evelyn* being well supported by Mr. Murdoch.—The legitimate drama has again found a place for a few nights at the Surrey, where Mr. Creswick on Monday appeared as *Othello*, Mr. Basil Potter, a rising young actor, performing *Iago*.—At Drury Lane, Mr. Mathews has rejoined in his usual characters,—'Aggravating Sam' and 'The Captain of the Watch' being the pieces.—At the Standard, a very young actor of the name of Charles Verner has had uncommon success in the part of *Ferdinand* in 'The Duchess of Malfi.' We never saw it better, if so well, acted. Let him proceed carefully, and he will prove "somebody."

MISCELLANEA

Recovery of Waste Places.—In French Alley, in the yard of one of the houses, a shed has been fitted up with gas, forms and benches; and during three years men and women have been collected for the purpose of instruction. The rent and other expenses have been secured through the efforts of the Rev. W. Rogers, of St. Thomas, Charterhouse. French Alley is one of a considerable number of passages and courts situated in Golden Lane, near St. Luke's; no less than forty-four of these courts are blind courts; they are filled with inhabitants of the lowest grade, their occupation being chiefly costermongering. The district has been thoroughly examined for beneficent purposes; it is found to comprise within its area 82,280 square yards; there are 9,500 persons contained in 1,178 houses; the total rental is 14,660*l.*, or about 12*l.* per house per annum. Very many of these houses are mean hovels, and the people are miserably poor. An influence has been obtained over them by those who visit their

dwellings; and their educational requirements have been submitted to the Committee of Council on Education. A grant of 5,000*l.* having been obtained from Government, a freehold site has been secured in Golden Lane, and a building on a large scale, early in the coming year, will be opened well adapted in its arrangements for educational purposes. The education is chiefly designed for the children, but the people of the neighbourhood will also be collected nightly, where wholesome reading, together with lectures, &c., will be provided for their instruction. The cost of the building, with the freehold, will amount to 8,500*l.*; part of the residue of this sum, over the 5,000*l.* contributed by the State, has been already raised by private subscription, the lists of which are still open.

Situate.—A reference to Samuel Johnson's Dictionary, Todd's edition, will show that the word "situate" has been in constant use as an adjective since the sixteenth century, and is to be met with in the writings of Bacon, Milton, Dryden, and other illiterate men; and I may remark that it has long been, and still continues to be, employed in daily practice by the legal profession.

English Words.—As I am about to publish a supplement to my English Dictionary, I shall feel obliged to any of your correspondents who can favour me with additional words.—HYDE CLARKE, 42, Basinghall Street, Dec. 6.

Poison of Rattle Snakes.—Some experiments have been made at the Society of Arts to test the efficacy, as an antidote, of a root brought to this country by the Hon. R. Temple, and which, if not the veritable guaco so famed among the Indian tribes for its medicinal properties, resembles it closely in appearance, belongs to the same class of *Serpentaria*, and is reputed throughout Central America to possess similar virtues. Mr. Temple, while admitting that there was reason to doubt whether botanists would accept the herb as identical with guaco, observed that it was so regarded by the natives of Honduras, who invariably had recourse to it when bitten by snakes—a calamity to which they were constantly liable while employed in cutting down logwood and mahogany, or engaged in the pursuit of game. The venom of the snake is so rapid in its action that an immediate application of the antidote was of course an essential condition of recovery, and it was the practice of the natives to administer the herb both externally and internally with as little delay as possible. The stalk, leaf, and root were all supposed to be equally efficacious, and after the patient had taken a strong dose of the tincture or infusion it was customary to apply a poultice of the leaves to the wound. Whether the powers ascribed to this herb by the snake-charmers and natives of Central America were real or imaginary, and whether the efficacy of the plant was universal or limited to the bites of the reptiles indigenous to that part of the world, were problems which yet remained to be solved, and which assuredly deserved the attention of pathologists. The experiments were not successful. Some eight or nine drachms of the infusion were given by Dr. Chambers to a healthy rabbit, which was then put into the same box with two puffadders of the deadliest reputation. On being taken from the cage the same infusion was again administered, and the wound was fomented; but the hind legs became rapidly paralyzed, tetanic convulsions supervened, and, though a small dose—not more than two drachms—of the tincture was given, the animal languished and died in 35 minutes from the time it was bitten. Owing to the contraction of the jaws, but little of the second dose of the infusion reached the stomach of the rabbit, and Mr. Temple was of opinion that the tincture would have afforded a fairer test, inasmuch as it had been prepared from the herb in a comparatively fresh state, whereas the infusion was made from the dry root, which may possibly be of inferior strength.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M.—L.—B. W.—G. S.—A. F.—W.—K.—M. A. B.—J. T.—G. H. K.—J. F.—H.—W. A.—O. G.—C. B. G.—K.—L. M.—received.

M. M.—Strangers cannot compete.
Erratum.—P. 1503, middle of col. 3, for "honey man" read hoary main.

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